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Secondly, our cotemporary shows that the British market, while it has so eager an appetite for our bonds, is sick and surteited of almost everything else in the department of Foreign securities. If this is the case, our railroads will have a still better chance of getting themselves appreciated at their true worth, and will no longer be jostled aside by the importunate noisy host of speculative securities which have heretofore outbid them and crowded them out of favor. What are these competitors? Our cotemporary gives us a list of them. And a very impressive list it is. We subjoin it as follows:

BONDS WHICH COMPETE WITH AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

	Price of Issue.	Pre- ent Price.	Loss per nat £100.	Actual loss per cent.	Capital Affected.	Total depreciation.
Bolivian 6%, 1872.....	68	40	28	41	1,156,000	474,000
Costa Rica, 1871 (1st issue).....	72	52	20	28	360,000	101,000
do. (2d issue).....	74	52	22	30	370,000	111,000
do. 7%, 1872.....	82	56	26	32	1,968,000	630,000
Honduras 10%, 1870.....	80	17½	62½	78	2,000,000	1,560,000
Paraguay 8%, 1871.....	80	36	44	55	800,000	440,000
do. 1872.....	85	39½	52½	61	1,700,000	1,054,000
San Domingo 6%, 1869.....	70	22	48	68	530,000	360,000
Peruvian 6%, 1870.....	81½	71½	9½	12	9,635,000	1,162,000
do. 5%, 1872.....	77½	59½	18½	24	11,625,000	2,790,000
	Price 1872.					
Spanish 3%.....	84	18	16	47	*78,200,000	36,800,000
Egyptian, 1868.....	92½	87	5½	6	*27,750,000	1,650,000
Turkish 5%.....	54½	52	2½	5	*43,600,000	2,180,000
					179,144,000	49,212,000

* These are estimates of the aggregate market value of the various stocks of Spain, Turkey and Egypt, which have been subjected to depreciation.

In estimating the prospects of these rival securities, this exposure of their past doings is very suggestive. They have robbed their friends of some 50 millions sterling, or \$250,000,000. Within a twelvemonth, out of a capital of £179,144,000 they have absolutely destroyed more than one-fourth. No wonder that while the investors of a rich, cautious country like England have become disgusted with such speculative securities, they are turning more and more to the class of sound, stable bonds to which we have referred. Our best railroad bonds, if not so firm in the market as governments, are intrinsically quite as sound. In England as here, there is a scarcity of all first class investments, and it is gratifying to us to see our five-twenties and ten-forties, like consols, English railroad bonds, Indian and Colonial securities, keep their prices at the Stock Exchange, while the value of dubious securities like those mentioned above has been melting away like ice in summer-time.

Nor is it any drawback to our expectations that the cliques at the London Stock Exchange have suffered keenly by the fall in these and other securities. They have been "stuck" with fancy stocks which they hoped to pass on to the public, but which nobody will now take off their hands but at a heavy loss. This is not the class of men, however, to whom we look for a market in England for our best railroad bonds. These bonds are not a sport and a football for speculators, but a serious investment for *bona fide* capital. As regards this, however, there are two things which may perhaps be questioned. First, is there not less of this loose capital seeking investment of late? It is no secret that trade is not so good in England. People there are not saving so much, because their profits are less and business has fallen off. High prices have checked exports, and England is sensitive to any decline in her exports. Perhaps the changes in the Cabinet on Thursday last were due as much to the nervousness and bad temper of Dame Britannia about this slight loss of her trade as to the ostensible causes assigned for the movement. It might, perhaps, even go hard with the ministerial party if the election were to be held just now. Certainly in the Stock Exchange and the depression it complains of this decline of business has something to do with the trouble. It may make the investing class feel poor, or distrustful, or inclined rather to lock money up in bank than to buy doubtful stocks with it. How far this state of things causes old discredited securities to be pressed on the market for sale we cannot say; but the rate of interest such men get for their deposits in bank is so low that they will soon be tempted to do something with their money, if they can get a safe investment to put it into, so as to pay well.

It must be remembered, however, that the foregoing

table contains only a small part of the rival securities which have so successfully competed for foreign capital. There has been a vast aggregate of such securities sold and exported from France, where for years past foreign securities to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars have found lodgement. The three milliard loan of July, 1872, dislodged these securities, caused them to be exported, and has filled their place in the French portfolios with *rentes*. It is because the German indemnity has been paid with these securities so far that there has been till now no exportation of gold from Paris. France has exported securities instead of gold. These securities are now pressing for sale in unwilling markets. How far the British demand for American bonds may thrive, in spite of this hindrance, remains to be seen.

PROPOSED RESUMPTION BY THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The loss of 37,000,000 francs of its gold reserve by the Bank of France this week is accompanied by a revival of the rumor of an early effort to resume specie payments. Of course no such project is likely to be tried prior to September, when the last instalment will be paid of the indemnity to Germany. Whether, even then, the enterprise will be undertaken, admits of doubt on many accounts, not the least of which is the payment that is sometimes spoken of as "deferred war expenses," the aggregate of which is large and uncertain. But, supposing that the obstacles in this direction were out of the way, there would be a more formidable impediment in the stupendous aggregate of the notes of the Bank of France, now in circulation, a considerable part of which might reasonably be expected to be displaced in proportion as specie emerges from its hiding, and coin enters once more into the mass of circulating money. By the last report of the Bank of France on July 24, the currency of the institution was somewhat in excess of the limit set by the law of Dec. 29, 1871, which fixed the maximum at 2,800 millions of francs, or \$560,000,000. By what authority this limit was exceeded we shall presently explain. On the 1st of May last the notes outstanding had reached the sum of 2,815,548,635 francs, and at present they amount to 2,909,915,695 francs. The variations in its outstanding circulation since the suspension of specie payments are shown in the following table:

CIRCULATION OF THE BANK OF FRANCE—1870-73.

	Francs.	Dollars.
1870—January.....	1,489,700,000	297,940,000
1870—September 8.....	1,745,050,775	349,010,155
1871—September 28.....	1,907,374,895	381,474,973
1871—November 9.....	2,291,832,155	458,366,431
1872—February 4.....	2,330,339,485	466,067,897
1872—February 11.....	2,366,834,900	473,366,798
1872—April 19.....	2,395,997,145	479,199,429
1872—July 25.....	2,425,303,775	485,060,755
1872—November 28.....	2,623,854,315	524,770,063
1873—May 1.....	2,815,548,635	563,109,717
1873—July 24.....	2,909,915,695	581,983,139

From these figures we learn that the notes have increased since the battle of Sedan and the surrender of Napoleon on the 2d of September, 1870, from 1,745 millions of francs to 2,900 millions, being an increase of 1,160 million francs, or \$230,000,000. As the Bank of France enjoys the sole monopoly of issue, the aggregate of the currency afloat in France has never yet reached 600 millions of dollars, and is now considerably less than we have in this country. Still with a suspension of specie payments, a much smaller issue of paper in 1862 and 1863 in this country caused a large premium on gold. Why there has been so little of depreciation in the paper money of France is a question which well merits inquiry, and has heretofore received little or no elucidation from French economists.

Some persons have ascribed the resistance of depreciation

to the large gold reserve held in the Bank of France. At the time of the capitulation at Sedan the gold in the bank was 808,002,713 francs. On October 5, 1871, it had fallen to 626,661,408; on October 3, 1872, it rose to 786,744,567, and on May 1, 1873, to 811,844,458. The returns for July 23 showed 740,687,878 francs in vault, so that at present the amount is about 700 million francs, or 140 millions of dollars. Now, the argument is, that as the bank throughout the last three years of suspension has held from 600 to 800 millions francs of gold against its 2,000 to 2,800 millions of circulation, we must attribute the freedom from depreciation to this large reserve, which has averaged over 30 per cent.

Others argue that the reason there has been no depreciation of the French currency is that there has been no excess, and that no redundant issues have been made. Gold and silver coin having disappeared from the circulation, the new issues of notes, they say, have been only enough to fill up the place of the banished coin. The law of 1872, which authorized the "three milliard loan," gave permission to the Bank of France, if the necessity should arise, to increase the volume of her currency from 2,800 million francs to 3,200 millions, the largest sum of irredeemable paper ever allotted to any bank in the world. The permission has been cautiously used, as will be seen from the foregoing figures. We have here a new illustration of the sound management which has presided over all the affairs of the Bank of France for the past quarter of a century. The institution offers in this and some other practical points a conspicuous contrast to the management of the Bank of England. How much the actual depreciation of the French paper money may be at the present moment we cannot say, as there is a lack of published statistics on such points, and the methods for measuring the daily changes in the value of the currency are not so complete as with us. We cannot, therefore, discern with much accuracy whether there be any serious depreciation, nor whether, if there be, it is increasing or subsiding. Perhaps the chief danger of it arises from the small note circulation. It is more than a year since the issue of the smallest notes began. At that time the circulation of the bank was officially reported as follows:

LARGE AND SMALL NOTES OF THE BANK OF FRANCE, 1862.

	Francs.	Dollars.
Large notes.....	1,922,225,000	384,445,000
Twenty-five francs (\$5).....	209,000,000	41,800,000
Twenty francs (\$4).....	274,000,000	54,800,000
Five francs (\$1).....	20,000,000	4,000,000
Total.....	2,425,000,000	485,045,000

Since this report over 400 millions of new notes have been issued, and how large a part of the present circulation consists in the five franc and twenty franc notes is not known. Before the war, and during the reign of specie the smallest notes of the bank were, if we mistake not, for 100 francs, or 25 dollars, about equivalent to the £5 note, which is the smallest issue of the Bank of England. On the whole, therefore, the question of redundancy is a difficult one to answer. We cannot tell how much coin has been displaced, whether \$150,000,000, according to some authorities, or twice that sum, as is affirmed by others. And if we knew precisely how large was the vacancy thus opened for paper money in the channels of the circulation we should still be without other data of importance for the final solution of the problem.

There is, however, one suggestion which may be worth notice. It is said that the heavy international payments which have been going forward during the last three years must have created a demand in France for more than the normal aggregate of currency. The demand being increased for notes, a larger issue than usual would be tolerated, and would indeed be needed as long as those heavy international

payments should continue. Perhaps the pressure of these payments may suggest one explanation of the lack of depreciation in the French currency. But, if this explanation be correct, the cessation of the payments in September, with the completion of the indemnity to Germany, will stop this extra demand for currency, and if the Bank of France is not then prepared to redeem and retire a large amount of its surplus notes the tide of depreciation would begin to be indicated. If the Bank can prevent this, and can keep its notes at par when the reaction sets in, then specie payments might be restored, and resumption could be formally established at an early date. The whole question turns therefore on the powers of the Bank of France, and on its command of means to take up its surplus notes. How far the loan of 200 million francs of its gold reserve to the Government may have impaired this power, and whether the drain of 37 millions this week is to be followed up by subsequent losses are points which will be watched with interest.

THE USES AND ABUSES OF CONTRACTS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

In the CHRONICLE of June 14, discussing a judicial decision rendered in Alabama with regard to dealings in merchandises where the actual delivery of the merchandise contracted for is not contemplated until a future day, we incidentally stated the fact that contracts of that character had become an important feature in modern commerce, and were of benefit to producers. Our space at that time did not allow us to give that full discussion to the subject which it demands, and we therefore welcome the article of the *Daily Sun*, of Columbus, Ga., June 24, to which our attention has been called as leading to a more careful explanation of our position.

All trading—that is, buying and selling of commercial commodities for a profit—necessarily partakes of more or less risk incident upon fluctuations in price of the article dealt in, and changes in the relation of supply and demand, production and consumption. The old-time merchant filled his ship with a cargo and sent her to foreign parts where it was sold, and a return cargo bought and brought back for sale in the home market. The round voyage often occupied one or more years. The man of sagacity, forecast and thorough knowledge of the trade in which he was engaged was generally successful; while ill-planned and ill-managed ventures were as generally disastrous; this usual result was often changed by some misfortune or lucky turn in affairs that could not have been foreseen. The more limited transactions of later times, those which included only the export or the import of a single article, or common mercantile transactions of the home trade embracing a stock for only three or six months at retail or wholesale, all involve the same elements of risk during the period between the purchase and the sale.

Since the introduction of the telegraph and quick means of transportation these risks of fluctuation have been reduced to the minimum. Sure of replenishing at any time on short notice, the distributing dealer takes lighter stocks, leaving the heavier risks upon the importer and the producer, or the intervening wholesale dealer. A merchant in Calcutta has advice of yesterday's market in New York. He takes up a ship, buys her cargo of flaxseed, gunny bags, jute, indigo, &c., of which he telegraphs to his correspondent in New York or Boston, and such part of it as carries a satisfactory profit is sold for arrival before it is laden on board the ship, the buyers carrying the risk of fluctuations during the voyage, unless they sooner re-sell to other parties. If the cargo has been bought in the home market for consumption,

the flaxseed for an oil mill, and the other articles for those who want them in their usual trade, these parties in turn will proceed to contract the sale of their several productions, upon the certainty as to cost of their raw material. The merchant at New Orleans having bought, and in process of shipment, 1,000 bales of cotton in expectation of a profit upon or soon after its arrival at Liverpool, receives advices of a satisfactory price, or becomes apprehensive of a disastrous decline, in either case telegraphs to his factor at Liverpool to sell the cotton to arrive, to secure the profits or to avoid the loss.

Again, the cotton spinner at Lancashire or in Rhode Island has an opportunity to contract for many months' production of his whole mill at an assured though small profit, if he can secure the raw cotton to cover it. His cash capital is too small for so large a supply, and it would both strain his credit and enhance the price to buy upon credit; besides, there is a shrinkage in weight of cotton bales stored for some months, and there is the cost of insurance, interest and storage. He applies to a cotton dealer or importer, who agrees to furnish him 200 bales per month of the requisite quality at a price somewhat higher indeed than the spot price at the moment, yet low enough to leave the profit he was anxious to secure, and he contracts for the cotton.

Yet again, a commission house in New York or Boston has large consignments of cotton from Southern merchants and planters, who have shipped under the usual expectation of an advance in the market price, but the price has declined instead, and is unsatisfactory. The market is oversupplied for the time, but the factor, his constituents, and the public believe that prices will advance later, or when the stock shall be reduced. Because of this belief prices for the later months are higher than those current, and many persons are willing to buy cotton for delivery in March or April who will not buy at the lower current price in December. The difference will more than pay the cost of holding the cotton during the interval. The object of the factor and his customer is not to speculate for higher prices, but to secure a satisfactory sale, and that is done by a contract for Spring delivery.

Once more, a planter careful and observing of the character of the season, and the appearance of his own and his neighbors' fields, becomes satisfied that the whole crop will be larger than is generally supposed, and with a late and favorable picking season will be very large, causing a material fall from the prices ruling; when he comes to this opinion, say the last of August, he knows that the decline, if to come, will occur before any considerable portion of his own 400 bales can be ready for market. He can now contract a sale at a basis price, giving him a rich profit and a satisfactory result for the year's work, by delivery of 100 bales each in October, November and December, reserving the other 100 bales for the chances of the market when it is ready, or a possible advance in the Spring, and he makes the contract sale.

In all these supposed cases actual delivery of the property is contemplated by both parties to the transaction. Probably no one would question the validity of such contracts, differing in no respects from ordinary contracts of sale except in the one feature of future performance. It is difficult to conceive the form of any contract of sale for future delivery which does not in terms, at least, have the same requirement. We believe it is so stated in every written or printed contract under the rules of the New York Cotton Exchange, and all similar commercial bodies throughout the United States, and its fulfilment may be demanded and enforced by either party to such contract, unless its terms shall have been voided by some act of one or both of the parties thereon inconsistent with those terms.

It will be said that although the transactions cited are legitimate as to one party in every case, and in the line of a regular and prudent business as to that one, the other party, as, for instance, the party who may contract to sell property which he does not at the time possess, is assuming a purely speculative risk, beyond that of legitimate trade. It is speculative, indeed, as is all buying and selling for profit; but it is no more so than, and is of the same nature as, the contract of a builder to supply the materials and erect an edifice when he is not yet the owner of any of the materials, nor expects to be until they shall be required or can be obtained at best advantage. Nor, properly restrained within the bounds of prudence and the means of the operator to make good, is it any more speculative or boldly adventurous than have been the average business enterprises of merchants since the ships of Tyre traded with the land of Ophir.

The rule of right, privilege and limitations of prudence and means for safe conduct apply equally to buyer and seller on these contracts. As in old mercantile ventures, so in these, success will generally attend upon sagacity and forecast of the elements determining the future course of prices, but now there must be also a quickness of perception and action suited to the days of the telegraph and the steam transport.

And yet, notwithstanding these advantages arising from contract sales, no one should ignore the abuses of this new commercial power, one of which is speculative sales by planters. With some there is an ever present temptation to assume risks, to the management of which the brains, the capital, and the experience of the tempted are insufficient. A brilliant success in one line of operations by a few persons who saw and profited by the opportunity leads many others to follow in the same line after the chance for profits has gone by. Gain without toil is, and always has been, tempting. But the difference between these speculations upon contracts and those upon tulips, South Sea shares, cotton or tea, in old times, is in the increased facility for those of to-day and the consequent greater degree in which they are followed. In due time their danger will be taught by the experience of frequent disaster and by the discovery that they are not chance hazards equal to all, but require either special aptitude or training for them, or both.

A still greater abuse of this system is that borrowed from the Stock Exchange, that of combination for a corner. This is the real bane of the contract system. Given a period of low supply of the article which is the subject of a contest, a combination of sufficient strength may quietly buy up most of the stock and become *long* at the market to an extent rendering it impossible for a time that the sellers can deliver the property called for by the contracts. The *shorts* must then pay the prices dictated on which to settle their defaults. This may be done just as well in defiance of all the laws of supply and demand in the markets of the world and in contempt of prices elsewhere ruling for the same article, as when in entire conformity with those laws. As between the two parties to the speculation, it may be a fair game; for we suppose either would bleed the other—although, be it remembered, the regular dealers and factors holding a portion of the stock in market of the cornered article are always on the side of high prices, thus putting the other or *bear* side at a chronic disadvantage. But these corners in articles of general necessity and use are hurtful to all interests, whether nearly or remotely connected with the trade in or consumption of these articles. Regular trade is for the time destroyed. Manufacturing industry is checked or made unprofitable. Commerce is interrupted, and to some degree the whole machinery of business is

thrown out of gear. The general loss to the business interests of the country is many times more than the sum of the profits of the corner, however successfully carried out, and the unrighteous and hurtful advance is almost always followed by a corresponding or greater and undue depression of price.

We believe it to be the fact, however, that the parties to these corners in merchandise have seldom, if ever, failed to lose more money before they were eventually closed up than they seemed to have made in the moment of highest success. They often carry their own retribution, and are of those contests in this world wherein defeat is actually less hurtful than victory to the victors. Severe experience may at length lead to a general recognizing of this truth, and further that the only true object to be sought is that fair market gain which comes of superior forecast.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN JULY, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO JULY 31.

The returns of railroad earnings for the past month embrace a larger number of roads than usual, although several of the lines have only received their traffic reports as yet for the first three weeks. The comparison of earnings with July, 1872, is generally quite favorable, showing an increase in nearly every case, and as this has been the first month of the operation of the new railroad freight law in Illinois the actual results as shown in the table below, will be looked to with the deepest interest. The large increase in earnings on the Illinois roads whose reports are published, will, we believe, take many by surprise, as it was supposed that July especially would be an unfavorable month, not only on account of its being the first trial of the new law, but because many shippers, anticipating trouble, had pushed forward their freight with great activity in June, swelling the railroad earnings of that month to high figures.

The good reports for July will undoubtedly do much to restore confidence among many holders of railroad stocks and bonds who had been somewhat alarmed lest the freight law might be damaging to the interests of their several properties. The indirect influence on some of the western roads outside of the State of Illinois has been very marked, and the earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road show an increase of nearly 80 per cent over July, 1872.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN JULY.

	1873.	1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
Atlantic & Great Western.....	\$428,396	\$417,903	\$10,493	
Atlantic & Pacific.....	116,231	85,344	30,887	
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minn.....	88,637	73,833	14,804	
Central Pacific.....	1,211,765	1,372,510		60,745
Chicago & Alton.....	380,046	390,467	19,579	
Chicago & Northwestern.....	1,240,987	1,029,957	211,030	
Cleveland, Col., Cinn. & Ind.....	351,576	326,368	25,308	
Erie.....	1,685,284	1,518,911	166,473	
Illinois Central.....	672,917	609,346	63,571	
Indianapolis, Bloomington & W.....	121,276	100,860	20,416	
Kansas Pacific.....	213,152	218,849		5,697
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern.....	1,451,762	1,225,708	226,054	
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	181,868	149,550	32,318	
Michigan Central.....	351,487	308,909	42,578	
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	831,320	488,348	342,972	
Ohio & Mississippi.....	255,424	222,862	32,562	
Pacific of Missouri.....	267,734	265,906	1,828	
St. Louis, Alton & T. H. (main).....	103,841	94,127	9,714	
do do branches.....	31,372	21,418	9,954	
St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	133,695	132,987	292	
St. Louis, Kansas City & North.....	137,077	147,704		10,627
St. Louis & Southeastern.....	70,037			
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw.....	168,038	90,071	77,967	
Tol., Wabash & Western.....	483,399	432,056	51,343	
Total (omitting St. L. & S. E.).....	\$10,850,384	\$9,595,694	\$1,332,051	\$77,861
Net increase.....			\$1,254,690	

* Three weeks only of July in each year.

EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO JULY 31.

	1873.	1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
Atlantic & Great Western.....	\$2,871,002	\$2,751,534	\$119,468	
Atlantic & Pacific.....	729,479	591,533	129,946	
Burl., Cedar Rapids & Minn.....	570,672	483,797	86,875	
Central Pacific.....	7,532,553	6,781,136	751,417	
Chicago & Alton.....	2,805,357	2,641,623	163,734	
Chicago & Northwestern.....	7,238,657	6,410,944	827,713	
Cleveland, Col., Cinn. & Ind.....	2,752,642	2,455,892	296,750	
Erie.....	10,861,391	10,513,957	347,434	
Illinois Central.....	4,424,965	4,222,423	202,482	
Indiana, Bloomington & West.....	818,984	752,202	66,782	
Kansas Pacific.....	1,863,896	1,870,603		6,707
Lake Shore and Mich. South.....	11,377,649	9,089,887	1,387,762	

	1873.	1872.	Increase.	Decrease.
Marietta & Cincinnati.....	1,327,141	1,054,481	272,660	
Michigan Central.....	4,033,537	3,563,684	469,853	
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	4,452,001	3,412,510	1,039,491	
Ohio & Mississippi.....	2,079,177	1,840,335	238,842	
Pacific of Missouri.....	1,996,797	1,900,441	96,356	
St. Louis, Alton & T. H. (main).....	802,251	763,112	39,139	
do do branches.....	327,348	261,820	65,528	
St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	1,298,163	1,193,121	105,042	
St. Louis, Kansas City & North.....	1,423,064	1,521,888		98,824
St. Louis & Southeastern.....	711,575			
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	3,188,417	3,185,402	3,015	
Total (omitting St. L. & S. E.).....	\$14,659,753	\$10,870,375	\$3,789,378	\$100,531
Net increase.....			\$3,789,378	

* Three weeks only of July in each year.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE MONTH OF JULY.

The month of July was characterized by an extreme ease in money; an advance and subsequent decline in gold and foreign exchange, occasioning in turn an outflow of coin to Europe, and later a check in the same; continued strength in Government bonds and first class investment securities; and a more active speculation at the Stock Exchange than is usually seen at this season of the year. The foreign situation was quite favorable, this fact being reflected in the steady reduction of the Bank of England discount rate from 6 to 3½ per cent. The intimations from Washington that the Treasury will use its influence toward keeping money easy in the autumn gives some assurance of a more satisfactory condition of affairs during the closing months of the year, than in 1872, as it is well known the Secretary claims the right to encroach on his greenback reserve of \$44,000,000. On Saturday the 26th ult. the banks held above the legal requirements \$14,620,450, while the last statement of the banks in July, 1872, showed an excess over legal reserve of \$14,127,425. The bulk of loans on call were made at 3@4 per cent, but transactions at the outside quotations of 2 and 6 were also reported, while at the opening of the month the calling in of loans by the various corporations previous to payments of July interest and dividends caused a momentary advance to 7 per cent. Time loans were quoted in the latter part of the month at 4 to 5 per cent for 30 days, 5 to 6 per cent for 60 days, 6 to 7 per cent for 90 days, and 7 per cent gold for all the year. There was a fair demand for discounts, but the inquiry ran chiefly to short date paper. Prime names sold at 5½@7 per cent, and paper extending over three or four months at 7 to 8 per cent.

United States bonds were only moderately active, and although there were occasional reactions in sympathy with gold and minor influences, prices were in the main strong. The explanation of this strength is found in the small floating supply of bonds, their absorption continuing both by home and foreign capitalists. One feature of the market was the increased demand for registered issues, which do not rule quite as high as coupon, and are more desirable for permanent investment than the latter. The German Government purchased \$2,000,000 additional United States bonds, making a total of \$12,000,000 bought for what is known as the German Hospital Fund. The Treasury purchased only half a million Five-Twenties during the month.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES IN JULY, 1873.

	5s '81 fund.	6s '81	6s '81	5-20s	5-20s	5-20s	5-20s	5-20s	5-20s	10-40s	10-40s	6s
July coup.	reg. coup.	reg. coup.	reg. coup.	reg. coup.	reg. coup.	reg. coup.	reg. coup.	reg. coup.	reg. coup.	reg. coup.	reg. coup.	reg. coup.
1.....	116½	119½	116½	116½	118	117½	117½	117½	117½	114½	114½	114½
2.....	114½	117½	119½	116½	118	117½	117½	117½	117½	114½	114½	114½
3.....	114½	117½	119½	116½	118	117½	117½	117½	117½	114½	114½	114½
4.....	114½	117½	119½	116½	118	117½	117½	117½	117½	114½	114½	114½
5.....	114½	117½	119½	116½	118	117½	117½	117½	117½	114½	114½	114½
6.....	114½	117½	119½	116½	118	117½	117½	117½	117½	114½	114½	114½
7.....	114½	117½	119½	116½	118	117½	117½	117½	117½	114½	114½	114½
8.....	114½	117½	119½	116½	118	117½	117½	117½	117½	114½	114½	114½
9.....	115	118	119½	117	117½	118½	117½	118½	118½	114½	114½	114½
10.....	115	118	119½	117	117½	118½	117½	118½	118½	114½	114½	114½
11.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
12.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
13.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
14.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
15.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
16.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
17.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
18.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
19.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
20.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
21.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
22.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
23.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
24.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
25.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
26.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
27.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
28.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
29.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
30.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
31.....	115½	119	119½	117	118	119	118½	119	118½	115	114½	114½
Open.....	114½	116½	119½	116½	118	116	117½	117½	117½	113½	114½	114½
High.....	115½	118½	120½	117½	119½	118	119½	119½	119½	114½	115½	114½
Lowest.....	114½	116½	119½	116½	118	116	117½	117½	117½	113½	114½	114½
Closing.....	115½	118½	119½	117½	119½	117½	119½	119½	119½	114½	115½	114½

CLOSING PRICES OF CONSOLS AND U. S. SECURITIES AT LONDON IN JULY.

Date.	Cons. U. S.	5-20.	10-40.	Date.	Cons. U. S.	5-20.	10-40.
Tuesday ... 1	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Sunday ... 30	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Wednesday ... 2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Monday ... 31	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Thursday ... 3	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Tuesday ... 1	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Friday ... 4	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Wednesday ... 2	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Saturday ... 5	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Thursday ... 3	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Sunday ... 6	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Friday ... 4	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Monday ... 7	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Saturday ... 5	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Tuesday ... 8	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Sunday ... 6	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Wednesday ... 9	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Monday ... 7	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Thursday ... 10	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Tuesday ... 8	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Friday ... 11	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Wednesday ... 9	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Saturday ... 12	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Thursday ... 10	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Sunday ... 13	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Friday ... 11	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Monday ... 14	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Saturday ... 12	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Tuesday ... 15	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Sunday ... 13	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Wednesday ... 16	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Monday ... 14	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Thursday ... 17	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Tuesday ... 15	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Friday ... 18	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Wednesday ... 16	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Saturday ... 19	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	Thursday ... 17	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2

It was the general opinion that business on the Stock Exchange would be very dull during the hot months, and especially in July and August, but the idea proved erroneous, and several important movements were chronicled. The succession of Mr. Vanderbilt and his colleagues to the Lake Shore direction, no doubt, stimulated the activity, and had much, if not all, to do with the prevailing strength in the stocks recognized as being closely allied to that combination of railroad men. The probable lease of Lake Shore to New York Central was made the basis for the rise in these two specialties.

Many of the leading railroads are earning interest at the rate of 10 to 20 per cent, the traffic returns in some cases showing very considerable increase over former years. There was a sharp advance in Western Union on a rumor that \$6,000,000 of stock belonging to the company would be distributed soon among stockholders, but the advance brought out realizations, and in turn resulted in purchases of Lake Shore by parties who had reaped a profit. There was a "corner" in Erie, which at one time promised to assume formidable dimensions, but the arrivals of stock from London soon put an end to it; not, however, until the price had made an advance from 59 1/2 to 65 1/2, and 1 1/2 per cent had been squeezed out of the "shorts" for its daily use. By far the greater portion of Erie shares are held at London, and American speculators are squeezed by the creation of a sufficient "short" interest. The financial troubles of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company led to weakness in that stock. In many of the other shares an active business was done, the course of prices being shown in the tables below.

The following table will show the opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of railway and miscellaneous stocks during the months of June and July:

	June.				July.			
Railroad Stocks—	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Albany & Susquehanna.	34 1/2	25 1/2	19 1/2	21 1/2	91 1/2	93	91 1/2	93
Atlantic & Pacific pref.	34 1/2	3	2	2 1/2	20	27 1/2	18	27
Boston, Hartford & Erie	110	110	108	108	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Chicago & Alton	98	98	98	98	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
do do scrip	98	98	98	98	99	99	99	99
do do pref.	112	112 1/2	112	112 1/2				
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	104	102 1/2	105	98 1/2	105
do do Northwest	74	74	70 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
do do pref.	85	85	81	81	80 1/2	84	80 1/2	83 1/2
do & Rock Island.	109 1/2	110 1/2	107 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2	109	110 1/2	
Columb. & Ind. C.	30	30	27 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Cleve. & Pittsburg guar.	88	88	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
do do pref.	87 1/2	88	84 1/2	84 1/2	85	89	85	88 1/2
Del., Lack. & Western.	105	106	96	97 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	97 1/2	101
Dubuque & Sioux City.					54	58	54	58
Erie.	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	65 1/2	58	60 1/2
do preferred.	74	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73	73 1/2	72	72
Harlem	130	132 1/2	124	124	125	134	125	132 1/2
do do pref.					133	133	129	133
Hannibal & St. Joseph.	36	37 1/2	32	32 1/2	36 1/2	42 1/2	36 1/2	39
do do pref.	54	54 1/2	54	54 1/2	54 1/2	60	54 1/2	60
Illinois Central.	110 1/2	114	105	109 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2	106	106 1/2
Lake Sho. & Mich. South	91 1/2	94 1/2	90 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	96 1/2	91 1/2	94 1/2
Marietta & Cin., 1st pref.	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
do do 2d pref.	11	11	11	11				
Michigan Central.	102 1/2	102 1/2	96	97 1/2	95	95 1/2	90 1/2	95 1/2
Milwaukee & St. Paul	54 1/2	55 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	53 1/2	50 1/2	53
do do pref.	73	73 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	74 1/2	72 1/2	74
Missouri, Kan. & Texas.	30	30	30	30				
Morris & Essex.	94 1/2	95	90 1/2	91 1/2	91	92 1/2	91	92 1/2
New Jersey Central.	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	102	103
N. Y. Southern.	101 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
do N. Haven & Hart.	138 1/2	140 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2	134 1/2	138	134 1/2	137
Ohio & Mississippi.	41 1/2	42	36 1/2	38 1/2	41 1/2	38 1/2	40	40
do do pref.	71	71	69	69	70	70	70	70
Pacific of Missouri.	47	50	42	42	41	47 1/2	35	46 1/2
Panama.	112	113 1/2	108	110 1/2	117 1/2	110	115 1/2	
Pitts., F. W. & Chi. guar	90 1/2	95	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
do do special.	105	106	102	102	103	103	103	103
Rensselaer & Saratoga.					83	87	83	87
Rome & Watertown.					87	87	87	87
St. Louis & Iron Moun.	80	80	70	75	70	70	70	70
St. L., K. City & N. Pref.	40	40	40	40	42	42	42	42
Union Pacific.	27 1/2	28 1/2	22	25 1/2	29 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	28 1/2
Tol. Wab. & Western.	68 1/2	69 1/2	64 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	73 1/2	68	72 1/2
do do pref.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Tol., Peoria & Warsaw.					88	88	88	88
Warren.					88	88	88	88
Miscellaneous—								
Consolidated Coal.	54 1/2	54 1/2	49 1/2	53	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
American Coal.	62	62	60	62	66	62 1/2	66	62 1/2
Maryland Coal.	23	24 1/2	23	23	23	24 1/2	22	24 1/2

	June.				July.			
	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Miscellaneous—								
New Central Coal.	30	30	25	25				
Pennsylvania Coal.	230 1/2	240	230 1/2	240				
Atlantic Mail.	1	1	1	1				
Pacific Mail.	40 1/2	41 1/2	35 1/2	36	35 1/2	40 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2
Canton.	99	101	99	100	99 1/2	104	99 1/2	101 1/2
Mariposa pref.	1	1	1	1				
do Land & Mng Co	11 1/2	11 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
New Jersey L'd Imp. Co	60	70	60	70				
Quicksilver.	40	41 1/2	38	38	37	39 1/2	37	39
do pref.	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	48	48	48	48
West. Union Telegraph.	55 1/2	56 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	54 1/2	51 1/2	54 1/2
Adams.	94	94 1/2	94	94 1/2	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	95
American.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2
United States.	71	71 1/2	71	71 1/2	70 1/2	72 1/2	65 1/2	69
Wells, Fargo & Co.	80	82	80	82	76 1/2	77 1/2	73	74
Bankers & Brokers' Asso					80	80	75	78
Del. & Hud. Canal.	118 1/2	119	118	118	118 1/2	120	114 1/2	114 1/2
New York Gas.					147	148	147	148
Manhattan Gas.	215	215	215	215	207	210	207	210

The price of gold advanced from 115 to 116 1/2, owing to the resumption of specie exports to Europe, which were made at a small profit for a time. The legitimate demand for gold was not active, however, and this fact, coupled with the extremely favorable condition of affairs abroad, and the decline in exchange here, caused a reaction in the price to 115 1/2, especially as it became apparent that the movement of gold to Europe was to a large degree artificial. Cash gold was in good supply for daily use, the rates ranging from 5 per cent for carrying to flat, and 1-64 for borrowing, with most of the business at 2@4 per cent for carrying.

COURSE OF GOLD IN JULY, 1873.

Date.	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Date.	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Tuesday ... 1	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	Thursday ... 24	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Wednesday ... 2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	Friday ... 25	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Thursday ... 3	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	Saturday ... 26	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Friday ... 4	(Holiday)				Sunday ... 27				
Saturday ... 5	(Holiday)				Monday ... 28	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Sunday ... 6					Tuesday ... 29	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Monday ... 7	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	Wednesday ... 30	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Tuesday ... 8	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	Thursday ... 31	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Wednesday ... 9	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2					
Thursday ... 10	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	July, 1873.	115 1/2	115	116 1/2	115 1/2
Friday ... 11	115 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	116	"	1872	113 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Saturday ... 12	116	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	"	1871	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Sunday ... 13					"	1870	114 1/2	111 1/2	122 1/2
Monday ... 14	115 1/2	115 1/2	116	116	"	1869	137 1/2	134 1/2	137 1/2
Tuesday ... 15	115 1/2	115 1/2	116	115 1/2	"	1868	140 1/2	140 1/2	145 1/2
Wednesday ... 16	115 1/2	115 1/2	116	116	"	1867	138 1/2	138 1/2	140 1/2
Thursday ... 17	115 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	"	1866	154 1/2	147	155 1/2
Friday ... 18	115 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	"	1865	141	138 1/2	144
Saturday ... 19	116	115 1/2	116 1/2	116	"	1864	222	222	225
Sunday ... 20					"	1863	144 1/2	145	128 1/2
Monday ... 21	116 1/2	116	116 1/2	116 1/2	"	1862	109	103 1/2	120 1/2
Tuesday ... 22	116 1/2	116	116 1/2	116 1/2	"	1861	112 1/2	111 1/2	115 1/2
Wednesday ... 23	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2					

Foreign exchange was strong and higher in the early part of the month, advancing to 109 1/2@109 1/2 for long sterling, and to 110 1/2@110 1/2 for short sight, the rates at which specie can be shipped at a profit. The amount of cotton and commercial bills afloat was very light, and as few bonds were going forward scarcely any new bills of that description were making. Later there was an increased supply, and especially of borrowed bills which had been obtained to guard against a squeeze in cash gold which was predicted.

STERLING EXCHANGE FOR JULY, 1873.

60 days.				3 days.			
July 1	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	July 17	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2		
2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	18	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2		
3	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	19	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2		
4	(Holiday.)		20	S			
5	(Holiday.)		21	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2		
6	S		22	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2		
7	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	23	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2		
8	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	24	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2		
9	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	25	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2		
10	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	26	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2		
11	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	27	S			
12	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	28	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2		
13	S		29	108 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2		
14	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	30	108 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2		
15	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2	31	108 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2		
16	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2	110 1/2 @ 110 1/2					
Range				108 1/2 @ 109 1/2	109 1/2 @ 110 1/2		

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

	Principal.	Interest.
3's, Navy pension, Act July 23, '63. Int. only appl'd to pens'ns.	14,000,000	35,000
4's, Certif's of indebtedness, Act July 3, '70. Due in 1875.	678,000	11,300
Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money.	\$14,678,000	\$46,300

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

	Principal.	Interest.
4 to 6's, Bonds. Matur'd at vari's dates prior to Jan. 1, '37.	\$57,665	\$64,174
5's, Mex. Indem. Matur'd at various dates in '51 and '52.	1,104	85
6's, Bonds. Matur'd Dec. 31, 1867.	1,650	172
6's, Bounty L. 80's. Matur'd July 1, 1849.	5,200	226
5's, Texas Indem. Matur'd Dec. 31, 1864.	174,000	9,450
5's, Bonds. Matur'd Jan. 1, 1871.	10,000	625
6's, 5-20's, (called). Matur'd Dec. 1, '71, and Mch. 7 & 20, '72.	19,351,400	205,662
1-10-6's Tr. notes. Matur'd at various dates from '38-'44.	28,575	2,670
1-10-6's Tr. notes. Matur'd at various dates in '47 and '48.	6,000	206
6's, Tr'y notes. Matur'd at various dates in '48 and '49.	900	57
3-6's, Tr'y n's. Matur'd at various dates in '58 and '59.	2,000	108
6's, Tr'y notes. Matur'd March 1, 1863.	3,150	378
73-10's, 3 years. Matur'd Aug. 19 and Oct. 1, 1864.	19,300	1,471
5's, one year. Matur'd at various dates in 1865.	83,625	4,198
5's, 2 years. Matur'd at various dates in 1866.	57,050	3,392
6's, Com. Int. Matur'd June 10, '67, and May 15, '68.	473,140	94,297
73-10's, 3 years. Matur'd Aug. 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868.	272,432	28,088
6's, Certif. of Ind. Matur'd at various dates in 1866.	5,000	313
4, 5 & 6's, Fem. l. Matur'd Oct. 15, 1866.	78,560	7,343
3's, Certif's, (called). Matur'd monthly since Dec. 31, 1870.	5,000	394
Aggr. of debt on which int. has ceased since mat'y.	\$20,691,170	\$416,811

Debt Bearing no Interest.

	Character of Issue.	Amt. outstand.
July 17, 1861, and Feb. 12, 1862.	Demand notes.	\$79,967
Feb. 25 and July 21, '62, and March 3, '63.	U. S. legal-tender notes.	356,000,000
June 8, 1872.	Certificates of deposit.	33,570,000
July 17, 1862.	Fractional Currency.	41,372,165
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864.	Certificates of gold deposited.	42,331,500
March 3, 1863 (in \$20, 30, 100, 500, 1,000 \$5,000).	Certifs. for gold deposited.	42,331,500
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.		\$476,354,231

Recapitulation.

	Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN—Bonds at 5 p. cent.	\$1,736,798,550	\$39,979,469
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY—		
Certificates at 4 per cent.	\$678,000	14,000,000
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent.	14,000,000	
Total debt bearing interest in lawful money.	\$14,678,000	46,300
DEBT ON WHICH INT. HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	\$20,691,170	416,811
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST—		
Demand and legal tender notes.	\$356,079,967	
Certificates of deposit.	33,570,000	
Fractional currency.	41,372,165	
Certificates of gold deposited.	42,331,500	
Total debt bearing no interest.	\$476,354,231	
Unclaimed interest.		14,584
Total.	\$2,229,021,951	\$31,457,115
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due not presented for payment.		\$2,270,479,070
AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY—		
Coin.	\$30,114,185	
Current.	9,316,669	
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law.	33,570,000	
Total.	\$123,000,855	
Debt, less amount in the Treasury, August 1, 1873.	2,147,478,194	
Debt, less amount in the Treasury, July 1, 1873.	2,117,818,713	
Decrease of debt during the past month.		\$30,759
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1873.		\$9,931,505
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1873.		\$368,023,359

Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Character of Issue.	Amount outstanding.	Interest accrued and not yet paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Balance of interest repaid by United States, of mals. & c. States.	Int. paid by transp'n by United States.
Central Pacific.	\$25,985,120	\$124,425	\$7,921,483	\$7,753	\$7,198,894
Kan. Pac. late U.P.E.D.	6,338,000	31,515	2,317,533	1,082,195	1,365,337
Union Pacific Co.	27,228,212	136,132	8,615,943	2,331,029	6,284,913
Gen. Br'n Un. Pacific.	1,600,000	8,000	589,808	18,631	571,156
Western Pacific.	1,970,760	9,852	487,912	9,367	478,545
Sioux City and Pacific.	1,623,330	8,141	487,305	5,020	482,284
Total issued.	\$64,623,512	\$328,117	\$20,417,956	\$4,225,953	\$16,222,132
The Pacific Railroad bonds are all issued under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864; they are registered bonds, in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 & \$10,000; bear six per cent. interest in currency, payable January 1 and July 1, and mature 30 years from their date.					

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks approved since the 31st ult. These weekly changes are furnished by and published in accordance with an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency:

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Vermont—	The Baxter Nat'l Bank.	The Continental National Bank New York City, approved in place of the Ninth National Bank, New York City.
Rutland.		
New Jersey—	The First National Bank.	Central National Bank, New York City, revoked.
Jersey City.		
Michigan—	First Nat'l Bank.	Commercial National Bank, Chicago, approved as an additional agent.
Schoolcraft.		
Kansas—	Second Nat'l Bank.	Commercial National Bank, Chicago, approved as an additional agent.
Leavenworth.		
Montana—	The First National Bank.	Union National Bank, Chicago, approved in place of the Fourth Nat'l Bank, New York City.
Bozeman.		

No new banks have been organized since the 31st ult.

—We call attention to the card of Messrs. F. R. Sherwin & Co., who carry on a general banking business at No. 80 Broadway. All amounts deposited with them are subject to check at sight, and depositors receive four per cent interest on their accounts. This house have also introduced the plan of syndicates for stock speculation for those wishing to risk only limited amounts, long favored on the European Bourses.

—The Protection Committee give notice, requesting the bondholders of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad to meet at the office of Hassler & Co., No. 7 Wall street, at 1 o'clock, on the 26th of this month.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON—			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
JULY 25.					
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	12 0/4 @ 12 1/4	July 25.	short.	12-01
Antwerp...	3 months.	25.70 @ 25.75	"	"	25-35
Hamburg...	"	30.47 @ 30.52	"	3 mos.	20-01
Paris...	short.	25.47 1/2 @ 25.57 1/2	"	short.	25-51
Paris...	3 months.	25.80 @ 25.90	July 25.	3 mos.	111-19
Vienna...	"	11.42 1/2 @ 11.47 1/2	"	"	6-20 1/2
Berlin...	"	4.24 1/2 @ 4.25 1/2	"	short.	118-1-16
Frankfort...	"	119-7-16 @ 119 1/4	"	"	"
St. Petersburg...	"	41 5-16 @ 41 3/4	"	"	"
Cadiz...	"	47 1/2 @ 47 1/4	"	"	"
Lisbon...	90 days.	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2	"	"	"
Milan...	3 months.	29.32 1/2 @ 29.40	July 25.	short.	28-60
Genoa...	"	29.32 1/2 @ 29.40	"	"	"
Naples...	"	29.32 1/2 @ 29.40	"	"	"
New York...	"	"	July 25.	60 days.	100
Rio de Janeiro...	"	"	July 1.	90 days.	25 1/2 @ 26
Bahia...	"	"	July 4.	"	26
Buenos Ayres...	"	"	June 14.	"	46
Valparaiso...	"	"	June 12.	"	25 1/2
Pernambuco...	"	"	July 6.	"	51
Montevideo...	"	"	June 26.	"	18-10 1/2 d.
Calcutta...	"	"	July 24.	6 mos.	1s. 10 1/2 d.
Hong Kong...	"	"	July 25.	"	4s. 5 1/2 d.
Shanghai...	"	"	July 18.	"	58-11 1/2 d.
Penang...	"	"	July 17.	"	53 1/2
Singapore...	"	"	July 17.	"	53 1/2

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, July 26, 1873.

A further reduction of one-half per cent has been made in the Bank rate, which is now at 4 per cent. The movement was fully anticipated, and there are indications of a further downward movement. The trade demand for money continues to diminish perceptibly, and the "other securities" held by the Bank are now only £17,412,494, being about £11,000,000 less than on April 2, and £4,000,000 smaller than at the corresponding period of 1872. During the remainder of the summer the money market is likely to rule extremely quiet. Large supplies of gold are near at hand, and there is still an absence of an export demand. There being no prospect of an immediate revival of trade, it is certain that there will be a plethora of money in this market, and that the rates of discount will rule extremely easy. At the present time the quotations in the open market are considerably below those current at the Bank of England, so that it is believed that the Directors will be compelled at a very early date to further reduce their terms, in order to acquire their fair share of the discount business in progress.

Every feature is in fact favorable to an easy money market. There are ample supplies of money, with comparatively little demand for it, while the disturbing cause of the last two years has, to all appearance, been removed. The indemnity has now been paid, and the German occupation of France terminated this week. I hear it even mentioned that gold is likely to come from Germany. The position of the bullion market is, therefore, a very satisfactory one. But besides these facts, the weather has been very favorable this week for the growing crops. It has been intensely hot, and in Yorkshire there have been the severest thunderstorms which have visited this country for many years, and attended with great loss of life. So far, however, the storms have not visited the agricultural districts of the midland and southern counties, but the weather here has been brilliant and much less oppressive. The crops are ripening fast, and though wheat is a thin plant the ears are full, and there is in consequence a fair promise of an average yield. The quality will, it is thought, be excellent, if the weather during the progress of harvest prove to be favorable. Barley, oats and beans will be abundant, and there is a good prospect with regard to roots. Taken as a whole, the agricultural prospect is favorable.

The demand for money during the week has been very moderate, and there has been a great want of animation ever since the reduction in the official minimum to four per cent. Annexed are the quotations:

Bank rate.	Per cent.	4 months' bank bills.	Per cent.
Open-market rates:		6 months' bank bills.	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
30 and 60 days' bills.	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	4 and 6 months' trade bills.	4 @ 4 1/4
3 months' bills.	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4		

The following are the rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits:

	Per cent.
Joint stock banks.	3
Discount houses at call.	3
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.	3 1/2
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.	3 3/4

The following are the rates for money at the leading Continental cities:

Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris.....	5 43	Lisbon and Oporto.....	7 7
Amsterdam.....	5 43	St. Petersburg.....	5 6
Hamburg.....	5 43	Brussels.....	5 43
Berlin.....	6 5	Turin, Florence and	6 5
Frankfurt.....	5 43	Rome.....	6 5
Vienna and Trieste.....	5 5	Leipzig.....	6 5
Madrid, Cadiz and Barcelona.....	6 6	Bremen.....	6 5

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English Wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, of No. 40 Mule Yarn fair second quality, and the Bankers' Clearing House return compared with the four previous years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	24,016,783	24,746,503	25,784,487	26,581,179	26,326,984
Public deposits.....	4,270,881	5,866,892	4,718,127	6,287,605	6,053,497
Other deposits.....	19,608,730	21,013,323	26,801,388	22,214,790	18,494,474
Government securities.....	15,332,824	12,507,779	14,892,563	13,385,646	12,261,882
Other securities.....	15,195,563	22,829,441	17,870,641	21,561,308	17,412,494
Reserve of notes and coin.....	11,773,818	10,074,880	17,410,171	11,973,048	12,347,517
Coin and bullion in both departments.....	20,321,193	19,232,400	27,444,441	33,137,308	23,215,807
Bank rate.....	3 p. c.	5 p. c.	2 p. c.	3 3/4 p. c.	4 p. c.
Consols.....	93 1/4 d.	89 1/4 d.	93 1/4 d.	92 1/4 d.	92 1/4 d.
Price of wheat.....	50s. 11d.	49s. 9d.	58s. 10d.	58s. 6d.	50s. 6d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	12 1/4	7 1/4 d.	9 1-16d.	9d.	8 3/4 d.
No. 40 mule yarn fair 2d quality.....	1s. 4 1/4 d.	1s. 1 1/4 d.	1s. 2 1/4 d.	1s. 3 1/4 d.	1s. 1 1/4 d.
Clearing House return.....	57,236,000	65,473,000	83,256,000	99,110,000	107,142,000

There is no demand for gold for export, and as the arrivals have been good, large supplies have been sent into the bank. Silver is without material change in value; but new Mexican dollars have declined 1/4d., and old 1/4d. per ounces. The following prices of bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley, Abell, Langley & Blake:

	GOLD.	s. d. s. d.
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard, last price.	77 9 @
Bar Gold, fine.....	per oz. standard, do.	77 9 @
Bar Gold, Refinable.....	per oz. standard, do.	77 11 @
South American Doubletons.....	per oz.	73 9 @ 74 0
United States Gold Coin.....	per oz. none here.	76 3 @

	SILVER.	s. d. s. d.
Bar Silver, Fine.....	per oz. standard.	4 11 1/2 @
Bar Silver, containing 5 grs. Gold, per oz. standard, last price.	4 11 1/2 @	
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	no price
Mexican Dollars.....	per oz., last prices, new 4 10 1/2 old, 4 11 1/2	
Five Franc Pieces.....	per oz., none here.	@

A firmer tone has pervaded the stock markets, and the quotations have generally improved. British railway and telegraph shares are somewhat higher, the operators for the fall having perceived the necessity of buying back. The general public, however, are still operating to a very limited extent, and hence no decided impetus is given to an upward movement in prices. A favorable feature is that coal is likely to become much cheaper. The consumption in the manufacturing districts has diminished considerably, and any immediate increase in it is not, therefore, anticipated. Contracts have of late been entered into in the Newcastle district at 14s. 6d. per ton, being a reduction of six shillings per ton, as compared with the commencement of the year. So heavy a fall is naturally calculated to diminish the working expenses of railway companies and of manufacturers, and to produce more confidence in the future. United States Government stocks are firm, at a further improvement; and Erie shares have recovered on the receipt of higher prices from New York. Atlantic and Great Western railway securities are steady, and Illinois Central have improved in value.

The following were the closing prices of consols and the principal American securities this afternoon:

	Consols.	92 1/2 @ 92 3/4
United States 6 per cent 5-20 bonds, ex 4-6.....	92 1/2 @ 92 3/4	
do 2d series.....	90 1/2 @ 91	
do 1867 issue.....	93 1/2 @ 94 1/2	
do 5 per cent 10-40 bonds, ex 4-6.....	90 1/2 @ 91 1/2	
do 5 per cent Funded Loan, 1871, ex 4-6.....	90 1/2 @ 91 1/2	
Atlantic and Gt West., 8 per cent, Debent's, Bischoffsheim's cfs.....	56 @ 58	
Ditto Consolidated Bonds, 7 per cent, Bischoffsheim's certificates.....	42 @ 43	
Ditto 1st Mortgage, 7 per cent bonds.....	74 @ 75 1/2	
Ditto 2d Mortgage, 7 per cent bonds.....	65 @ 67	
Ditto 3d Mortgage.....	32 1/2 @ 33 1/2	
Erie Shares, ex 4-6.....	47 @ 47 1/2	
Ditto 6 per cent Convertible Bonds.....	97 @ 98 1/2	
Ditto 7 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.....	94 @ 95	
Illinois Central Shares, \$100 pd., ex 4-6.....	83 @ 85	
Illinois and St. Louis Bridge, 1st mort.....	99 @ 101	
Louisiana 6 per cent Levee Bonds.....	38 @ 43	
Massachusetts 5 per cent, sterling bds, 1900.....	93 @ 95	
New Jersey United Canal and Rail bds.....	93 @ 100	
Panama Gen. Mort. 7 per cent bonds, 1897.....	95 @ 97	
Pennsylvania Gen. Mort. 6 per ct. bds, 1910.....	97 @ 98	
Virginia 6 per cent bonds, ex 4-6.....	42 @ 44	

The public sales of Colonial wool continue to progress with considerable activity, their being keen competition amongst French buyers. Prices for all stapled wools show an advance varying from 1d to 3d per lb. as compared with last sales.

Owing to the short supplies of English grain offering, the wheat trade is firm in tone, but millers operate with caution, the supplies of foreign grain offering being good. Harvest work in

the southern counties of England will not be general until the second week in August. The cutting of rye has been commenced. In the Midland and Southern counties of France harvest work is now general, and the yield is said to good.

The following figures show the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom since harvest, viz., from September 1 to the close of last week, compared with the corresponding periods in the three previous years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Wheat.....	39,980,846	24,497,195	29,697,112	34,871,074
Barley.....	12,473,737	11,300,566	7,018,182	7,133,149
Oats.....	10,643,622	9,653,851	8,752,823	9,853,764
Peas.....	1,315,856	984,760	894,180	1,654,530
Beans.....	2,298,974	2,054,319	1,801,739	1,608,804
Indian Corn.....	18,688,905	17,347,158	14,141,648	15,868,049
Flour.....	6,032,653	2,953,309	4,060,666	5,531,123

EXPORTS.

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Wheat.....	626,924	2,197,994	3,217,001	886,584
Barley.....	10,147	16,216	111,205	99,379
Oats.....	18,411	105,520	1,449,817	496,464
Peas.....	7,263	9,907	53,494	13,771
Beans.....	2,538	3,060	18,051	2,341
Indian Corn.....	43,964	28,903	65,317	16,564
Flour.....	29,061	81,527	1,316,964	78,680

The prospectus of the new Egyptian loan for £32,000,000 has appeared to-day. The total amount of the loan is £32,000,000, in seven per cent bonds, which are to be issued at the price of 84. At that price, about 9 per cent interest per annum will be yielded to the investor. Taxes yielding, or estimated to yield, nearly £3,000,000 per annum are hypothecated to the service of the loan.

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph as shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Market.—American securities have continued to advance since last Friday, and are now 1/4 to 1/2 higher than at that date. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £307,000 during the week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
U. S. 6s (5-20s), 1865, old.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
U. S. 10-10s.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
New 5s.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2

The daily quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Frankfurt.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2

Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—This market closes firm at a decline of 1s. in peas, but a general advance in the remainder of the list.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
Wheat (Red W'n. spr.).....	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
do (Red Winter).....	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10	11 10
do (Cal. White club).....	11 11	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Corn (West. m'd).....	28 3	28 3	28 3	28 3	28 3	28 3
Barley (Canadian).....	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 4
Peas (Canadian).....	39 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Bacon, lard, and cheese have each declined, while pork has advanced 1s.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (mess) new.....	82 6	82 6	82 6	82 6	82 6	82 6
Pork (Pr. mess) new.....	64 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0	65 0
Bacon (Cum. cut) new.....	37 6	37 6	37 6	37 6	37 6	37 6
Lard (American).....	38 3	37 9	37 9	37 9	37 9	38 0
Cheese (Amer'n fine).....	63 0	63 0	63 0	62 6	62 0	62 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—Spirits petroleum has advanced 1/4d., and spirits turpentine has declined 6d.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. N. C.).....	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6
Petroleum (refined).....	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
do (spirits).....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Tallow (American).....	40 9	40 9	40 9	40 9	40 9	40 9
Cloverseed (Am. red).....	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0
Spirits turpentine.....	23 0	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6	31 6

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Linseed oil is 5s. higher than last Friday.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Linseed (ob).....	9 15 0	9 15 0	9 15 0	9 15 0	9 15 0	9 15 0
Linseed (Calcutta).....	62 0	62 0	62 0	62 0	62 0	62 0
Sugar (No. 12 D'ch std).....	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0
on spot, per cwt.....	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0
Sperm oil.....	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0
Whale oil.....	34 15 0	34 15 0	34 15 0	34 15 0	34 15 0	34 15 0
Linseed oil.....	33 5 0	33 10 0	33 10 0	33 10 0	33 10 0	33 10 0

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$5,412,088 this week, against \$6,967,706 last week, and \$6,530,355 the previous week.

The exports are \$6,096,224 this week, against \$5,764,323 last week, and \$6,529,662 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 7,341 bales, against 8,959 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) July 31, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Aug. 1:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Dry goods.....	\$2,241,196	\$2,902,364	\$3,159,406	\$3,209,919
General merchandise...	2,855,299	3,539,184	4,219,134	3,102,169
Total for the week...	\$5,126,495	\$6,441,548	\$7,378,540	\$6,312,088
Previously reported....	174,285,309	243,691,035	260,533,136	246,432,876

Since Jan. 1..... \$179,411,804 \$230,132,583 \$267,911,676 \$251,844,964

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Aug. 5:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.				
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
For the week.....	\$3,758,742	\$5,200,713	\$5,278,242	\$6,096,224
Previously reported....	106,988,829	137,084,632	128,330,129	162,895,896

Since Jan. 1..... \$110,747,371 \$142,285,345 \$133,608,371 \$168,992,120

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Aug. 2, 1873, and since the beginning of the year, with a comparison for the corresponding date in previous years:

July 23—Brig Thomas Turall, Mayaguez, P. R.—		Silver bars.....	\$174,586
American silver coin.....	\$3,000	Aug. 2—Str. Adriatic, Liverpool—	25,300
July 30—Str. Russia, Liverpool—		Silver bars.....	177,575
Silver bars.....	181,530	Aug. 2—Str. Calabria, Liverpool—	
July 31—Str. City of Merida, Havana—		Silver bars.....	14,400
American gold coin.....	75,000	Aug. 2—Str. City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—	
Spanish doubloons.....	6,000	Silver bars.....	14,400
Mexican doubloons.....	3,000	Aug. 2—Str. Mosel, Southampton—	
July 31—Steamer Westphalia, Hamburg—		American gold coin.....	50,000
Total for the week.....			\$710,442
Previously reported.....			37,398,608

Total since Jan. 1, 1873..... \$38,103,050

Same time in	1872.	Same time in	1873.
1872.....	\$54,861,039	1869.....	\$50,688,157
1871.....	51,563,016	1868.....	37,427,856
1870.....	37,797,903	1866.....	51,834,771
1869.....	21,926,506	1865.....	18,147,998

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

July 28—Str. Claribel, Savannah—		July 28—Bark Pallas, Belize—	
Silver.....	\$736	Gold.....	\$5,516
Gold.....	6,500	July 30—Schr. E. L. Porter, Savannah—	
July 28—Str. Tybee, San Domingo—		Gold.....	200
Silver.....	2,020	July 31—Steamer Westphalia, Bremen—	
Gold.....	200	Silver.....	650
Total for the week.....			\$15,822
Previously reported.....			2,869,261

Total since January 1, 1873..... \$2,885,083

Same time in	1872.	Same time in	1873.
1872.....	\$2,790,931	1869.....	\$9,784,778
1871.....	7,424,449	1868.....	4,261,012
1870.....	7,360,688	1867.....	1,743,560

NATIONAL TREASURY.—The following forms present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury.

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National banks and balance in the Treasury:

Week ending	For Circulation	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.	(Bal. in Treasury.)	Coin certificates.
Dec. 7.....	386,035,950	15,693,000	401,728,950	69,588,589	5,662,667
Dec. 14.....	386,045,450	15,608,600	401,654,050	70,058,969	5,283,445
Dec. 21.....	386,328,000	15,568,000	401,896,000	69,831,000	4,187,052
Dec. 28.....	386,355,300	15,538,000	401,893,300	74,201,001	5,750,900
Jan. 4.....	386,253,300	15,592,000	401,755,300	64,041,201	5,599,925
Jan. 11.....	386,315,800	15,534,000	401,849,800	64,238,051	5,784,507
Jan. 18.....	386,526,600	15,509,000	402,125,600	64,785,762	5,371,253
Jan. 25.....	386,601,400	15,621,000	402,228,400	64,008,981	4,693,938
Feb. 1.....	386,640,800	15,635,000	402,275,800	64,816,378	5,164,462
Feb. 8.....	386,838,800	15,635,000	402,473,800	66,132,072	2,326,316
Feb. 15.....	387,062,500	15,660,000	402,722,500		22,602,000
Feb. 22.....	387,415,100	15,665,000	403,080,100	65,092,273	2,095,784
March 1.....	387,766,100	15,715,000	403,481,100		23,803,500
March 8.....	387,883,850	15,640,000	403,523,850	68,128,897	2,191,466
March 15.....	388,102,350	15,660,000	403,762,350	68,317,279	2,818,237
March 22.....	388,111,300	15,710,000	403,821,300	70,423,500	2,305,003
April 5.....	388,284,050	15,710,000	403,994,050	70,111,186	2,108,319
April 12.....	388,074,650	15,710,000	403,784,650	72,186,841	3,568,324
April 19.....	388,654,550	15,835,000	404,489,550	77,193,468	1,883,399
April 26.....	388,786,800	15,835,000	404,621,800	73,121,965	3,001,980
May 3.....	388,963,800	15,735,000	404,698,800	74,063,819	5,181,638
May 10.....	389,113,000	15,685,000	404,798,000	75,103,277	4,374,509
May 17.....	389,489,500	15,635,000	405,124,500		
May 24.....	389,708,500	15,610,000	405,318,500		
May 31.....	389,960,000	15,735,000	405,695,000	78,267,747	5,952,572
June 7.....	390,072,900	15,585,000	405,657,900	73,698,752	7,317,093
June 14.....	390,210,300	15,585,000	405,795,300	75,807,916	8,505,453
June 21.....	390,315,550	15,560,000	405,875,550	83,966,165	7,641,505
July 5.....	390,413,350	15,560,000	405,973,350	72,280,791	9,098,459
July 12.....	390,612,950	15,535,000	406,147,950	80,828,246	8,029,036
July 19.....	390,761,950	15,675,000	406,436,950	79,794,361	7,919,837
July 26.....	390,815,250	15,860,000	406,675,250	79,782,700	7,987,335
Aug. 2.....	390,855,250	15,680,000	406,535,250		

2.—National bank currency in circulation; fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer, and distributed weekly; also the amount of legal tenders distributed:

Week ending	Notes in Circulation	Fractional Currency.	Leg. Ten.
Dec. 7.....	342,114,116	1,271,200	508,800
Dec. 14.....	342,353,565	1,447,600	726,000
Dec. 21.....	342,480,056	1,210,000	296,800
Dec. 28.....	342,526,926	609,600	355,000
Jan. 4.....	342,579,372	567,600	925,600

Jan. 11.....	342,809,951	983,600	501,300	1,707,000
Jan. 18.....	342,998,649	804,800	308,400	798,000
Jan. 25.....	343,130,984		866,400	846,700
Feb. 1.....	343,289,474	513,300		749,500
Feb. 8.....	343,174,274	477,600	563,000	738,500
Feb. 15.....	343,332,729	430,000	584,000	1,300,000
Feb. 22.....				
March 1.....	343,372,904	912,000	460,400	735,000
March 8.....		538,000	438,800	1,085,000
March 15.....	343,613,349	912,000	883,200	1,149,800
March 22.....	343,813,955	744,000	625,400	1,025,600
March 29.....	343,869,000	516,000	462,500	115,000
April 5.....	344,093,090	516,000	551,600	1,989,000
April 12.....	346,056,584	732,000	890,000	1,797,500
April 19.....	344,632,409	961,200	604,400	755,300
April 26.....	344,783,239	884,000	804,400	663,500
May 3.....	345,030,127	864,000	516,000	56,500
May 10.....	344,861,881	58,000	472,800	930,500
May 17.....	345,043,231	792,000	801,600	786,500
May 24.....	341,985,566	520,000	586,000	750,000
May 31.....	345,163,236	612,000	921,200	868,000
June 7.....	345,211,131	612,000	778,400	1,777,000
June 14.....	345,385,567	584,400	920,000	1,114,000
June 21.....	345,044,682	716,000	1,132,800	1,040,500
June 28.....	345,094,237	693,200	348,800	895,400
July 5.....	345,260,880	492,000	1,197,600	659,000
July 12.....	347,421,547	652,000	620,500	1,189,000
July 19.....	345,315,504	648,000	412,900	835,700
July 26.....	345,640,919	549,500	1,022,000	650,000

—We extract the following from a letter recently received from Vienna:

"One of the most attractive features in the machinery department of the Vienna exhibition, is the collection of Fairbanks & Company's scales, and a large crowd is frequently gathered around it. Several of the royal and imperial visitors have shown great interest in the weighing apparatus, and some of them have tried their weight upon one of the scales. The Austrian Emperor made a careful examination of this part of the American section, and after looking at the different varieties, from gold and letter, up to the railway scales, paid a high compliment to the skill and enterprise of the inventors. Fairbanks' scales have become the standard in several European countries and their adoption by Austria can be regarded as among the certainties.

"Many of the foreign visitors to the Vienna Exposition are greatly puzzled over the scales exhibited in the American department by Fairbanks & Company. They can understand the apparatus for weighing small articles and all the dozen or more ordinary varieties of scales, but when they come to the railway scales for weighing several loaded cars at once, they are quite bewildered. Such a scale is beyond their comprehension and they examine it with much doubt. The agent of the Fairbanks house has a great many inquiries to answer daily, and the questioners frequently remark, when their curiosity is satisfied, that they never before understood the greatness of America."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

YOUR DIVIDENDS

May be converted into a TEN PER CENT. NEW ENGLAND INVESTMENT by the purchase of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the LAMOILLE VALLEY, ST. JOHNSBURY & ESSEX COUNTY RAILROADS, from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. The very large sales of the past few months leave but a limited amount to be offered, and the rapid pushing of the road to completion ensures an early and large advance on their market value.

FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 Broadway, New York.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., 2 Milk St., Boston.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Financial Agents.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co., }
32 Wall street, N. Y. }

Deposit accounts of Mercantile firms and Individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of Exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent; Travelers' and Mercantile Credits issued available throughout the world.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund Seven Per Cent Gold Bonds on the Northwestern Division. The road is entirely completed and its earnings very large. These bonds, which we recommend as an entirely safe investment, can be obtained at 90 and accrued interest, in currency, of JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall street.

RAILROAD BONDS.—Whether you wish to BUY or SELL, write to

HASSLER & CO.,

No. 7 Wall street, New York.

BANKING HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,

NEW YORK, August 11, 1873.

The SEVEN PER CENT BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are issued in denominations of 1,000 each, interest payable July and January, both principal and interest payable in United States Gold Coin, in the city of New York. The price of these bonds for the present is 90 and accrued interest, that is a \$1,000 bond would cost to day \$907 86. At the present price of gold the income derived is nearly nine per cent in currency. With the rapidly increasing business of the road—its commanding importance as another great east and west trunk line, its completed road of 420 miles, the princely wealth of IRON, COAL, SALT, and TIMBER, along its line, its tapping at its Western terminus on the Ohio River over 12,000 miles of water navigation, its Eastern terminus resting on the tide waters of the Atlantic Ocean, the fact that the other great parallel trunk lines are being compelled to lay additional tracks to meet the enormous and increasing business between the East and West—all warrant us in our belief that the securities of the Chesapeake and Ohio are destined to a high rank in the markets of the world. At present government bonds are so high, and really desirable permanent investment securities at a reasonable price so difficult to be obtained, it is a great satisfaction to us to have these bonds for our friends and customers.

We also have a small amount of the OLD SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO. The price of these is 88½, and accrued interest. They are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, interest payable May and November. Underlying as they do a property that has cost nearly \$38,000,000, and which is constantly increasing in value, they need no recommendation. The small remaining balance will soon be absorbed.

\$100 bond will cost to-day.....	\$90 18
500 bond will cost to-day.....	450 88
1,000 bond will cost to-day.....	901 77

We also buy and sell the CENTRAL AND WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS at the market price.

The Central Pacific Company has now over 1,200 miles of completed road, and its earnings this year will reach upward of \$13,000,000. Their securities should rank with those of the Government itself.

We also continue to deal in GOVERNMENT BONDS, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for investment Stocks and Bonds, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and conduct a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Insurance.			
New York Fire.....	10	on dem.	
City Fire.....	\$5	Aug. 11.	Aug 5 to Aug. 11.

FRIDAY, August 8, 1873—6 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.

The principal features in Wall street affairs have undergone no material change since our last report, except, perhaps, that the midsummer dullness has been more marked, in the absence of numerous business men, and the greater quiet prevailing in business at the Stock Exchange and in the banking houses. Money continues to be very abundant on call, and the current rates are 3@4 per cent, with some exceptions below 3, where money is urged on the best class of borrowers. Time loans of currency are quoted as follows: 4@5 per cent for 30 days, 5@6 for 60 days, 6@7 for 90 days, and 7 gold to 9 per cent, currency, for the balance of the year.

The city banks showed a decrease last week of \$816,975 in their excess above legal reserve, chiefly in consequence of a decrease in the specie line, but the sales of Treasury gold will be \$6,000,000 during this month, and it seems probable that the banks may enter September with their reserves at about the present figures. Subsequent to that date it is useless to predict in regard to the course of the market, though it is fair to state that the weight of opinion in financial circles favors the idea that money will not be as stringent as it was during the autumn months of last year.

Business in commercial paper has been moderate on a basis of 5½ to 8 per cent for prime paper ranging from 30 days to 4 months, a preference being shown for short date paper.

Cable advices on Thursday reported a further increase of £307,000 this week in the bullion of the Bank of England, but no further reduction in the bank rate, which remains at 3½ per cent. It is believed that in view of the large amount of bills held by Germany against London, and the possibility of heavy with-

drawals of coin thereon, the bank rate will be reduced no further at present.

The Bank of France loses this week 37,000,000 francs in specie, in consequence of the German indemnity payment on the 5th inst.

The last weekly Clearing-house statement of New York city banks, rendered Aug. 2, showed a decrease of \$816,975 in the excess of reserves above the legal requirement, the whole of such excess being \$13,803,475. The total liabilities stood at \$266,028,900, and the total reserves at \$80,310,700.

The following table shows the changes from previous week and a comparison with 1872 and 1871:

	July 26.	Aug. 2.	Differences.	1872.	1871.
Loans and dis.	\$289,389,100	\$289,986,200	Inc. \$597,100	\$295,428,200	\$300,770,261
Specie.....	31,343,300	32,272,200	Dec. 927,100	23,993,800	13,964,453
Circulation...	27,325,100	27,188,000	Dec. 37,100	27,337,200	30,239,623
Net deposits...	\$29,118,300	\$28,840,800	Dec. 277,400	\$41,524,000	\$22,292,427
Legal tenders.	49,937,000	50,038,500	Inc. 81,500	55,051,700	73,892,413

United States Bonds.—Government bonds have been strong and show a fractional advance on the popular issues of Five-Twenties. The foreign demand continues strong for our bonds, and it is now observed that there is a new activity and firmness in the German markets, arising in some measure from the confidence engendered there by the investment of their own Government in United States bonds to the extent of some \$12,000,000. With both the London and German markets demanding these securities, it is not surprising that an advance has taken place in their prices abroad, with the possibility of a further advance hereafter. The Treasury will purchase only \$500,000 Five-Twenties this month.

Closing prices daily have been as follows:

	Aug. 2.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 7.	Aug. 8.
5s, funded, 1881.....	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
6s, 1881.....	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
6s, 1881.....	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
6s, 5-20's, 1862.....	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
6s, 5-20's, 1864.....	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
6s, 5-20's, 1865.....	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
6s, 5-20's, 1865 new.....	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½
6s, 5-20's, 1867.....	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
6s, 5-20's, 1868.....	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
5s, 10-40's.....	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
5s, 10-40's.....	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½
6s, Currency.....	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½

* This is the price bid, no sale was made at the Board.

The range in prices since Jan. 1, and the amount of each class of bonds outstanding July 1, 1873, were as follows:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Registered.	Coupon.
5s, funded 1881.....	112 Jan. 11	116½ Apr. 25	\$130,957,600	\$69,062,400
6s, 1881.....	114½ Jan. 4	119 May 24	194,772,600	
6s, 1881.....	114½ Jan. 3	123½ June 9		90,808,750
6s, 5-20's, 1862.....	113½ Jan. 3	118½ Apr. 28	25,585,450	187,481,650
6s, 5-20's, 1864.....	113½ Jan. 6	118½ Apr. 30	34,691,700	34,118,300
6s, 5-20's, 1865.....	113½ Jan. 2	120½ Apr. 29	36,317,500	119,149,350
6s, 5-20's, 1865 new.....	113½ Jan. 4	120½ June 13	58,424,250	148,427,250
6s, 5-20's, 1867.....	113½ Jan. 2	121½ May 28	50,450,500	234,514,050
6s, 5-20's, 1868.....	113½ Jan. 2	120½ June 10	13,591,000	21,244,500
5s, 10-40's.....	109½ Jan. 17	115½ July 14	140,223,750	
5s, 10-40's.....	109½ Jan. 2	115½ Jan. 25		54,843,550
6s, Currency.....	112½ Apr. 1	116½ May 31	64,623,512	

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

	July 25.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 8.	Lowest.	Highest.
U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1865.....	93½	94½	94½	91½ Apr. 18	94½ Aug. 8
U. S. 6s, 5-20's, 1867.....	93½	94½	94½	92½ June 13	94½ June 12
U. S. 5s, 10-40's.....	90½	91½	91½	88½ May 30	92½ Jan. 31
New 5s.....	90½	90½	90½	85½ May 19	91½ Jan. 31

State and Railroad Bonds.—State bonds have shown most sales at the Board in Tennessee, Georgia 7s new, and Missouri. There are more transactions in miscellaneous Southern State bonds through the hands of brokers privately than at the Board, and among these the most active have been Virginia consols, Louisianas, and the old issues of Alabama bonds. The payment of all back interest by Louisiana and the funding operations in Tennessee have both had a favorable influence on Southern State credit in general. As to the funding of Tennessee bonds the following notice has been issued by Hon. John C. Burch, State Comptroller:

"COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, TENN., July 31, 1873.

"The proper authorities of the State are now prepared to fund the past due bonds and coupons of the State. Bonds which may be funded are those legally issued and due, or to become due before January 1, 1874. Coupons which may be funded are those matured or maturing on or before January 1, 1874. To be funded bonds or coupons must be presented by the owner or his agent in person to the Comptroller, and be examined and audited by the Governor and Comptroller. Coupons maturing on and after July 1, 1874, will not be paid until the bonds to which they belong have been presented to the Comptroller, examined and registered. The fund and registering must be done here at the Capitol in Nashville. No power of attorney will be required of persons presenting bonds or coupons to be funded. The new bonds will be delivered to the person who presents the bonds or coupons to be funded, upon his signing the 'Memorandum' required by section 2 of the Funding Act, which 'Memorandum' is kept in a well bound book in this office. The Funding Act does not allow any interest upon past due bonds or coupons since their maturity.

"Arrangements have been made with the General Superintendent of the Adams Express Company, by which bonds and coupons to be funded can be forwarded to Nashville from the leading cities of the East, and the new series of bonds returned upon liberal terms to those desiring to fund. Bonds and coupons authorized to sign the 'memorandum' above mentioned.

"The fees for funding are \$2 for each new bond; that is \$1 to the Comptroller and \$1 to the Secretary of State. The fees for registering are \$1 for each bond registered, that is, 50 cents to the Comptroller and 50 cents to the Secretary of State. These fees must be paid and the new bonds received for, before the new bonds or the registered bonds will be delivered.

"The new series of Funding Bonds mature July 1, 1874, redeemable at the option of the State after July 1, 1884, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, beginning July 1, 1874. In New York or Nashville, as desired by the person obtaining the new bond. They are each for \$1,000. The State does not receive and account for any fraction of a bond or coupon in excess of the bond demanded. If the amount to be funded be less than the amount of the bond demanded, the party applying must pay the deficiency in currency."

Railroad bonds have been firm, particularly for the Union Pacifics, in which a healthy recovery is noted from the recent depression. The high prices of Government bonds, and the uncertainty of railroad stocks as an investment, are both influences calculated to turn the attention of private investors towards first-class railroad bonds, as the latter, when carefully selected by judicious bankers, are hardly equalled as a sound security, always salable in this market.

Closing prices daily, and the range since Jan. 1, have been:

	Aug. 1.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 7.	Aug. 8.	Aug. 9.	Lowest.	Highest.
60 Tenn., old.....	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	77 1/2	86
60 Tenn., new.....	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	78 1/2	86
60 N. Car., old.....	15 1/2	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15 1/2	16 1/2
60 N. Car., new.....	15 1/2	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15 1/2	16 1/2
60 Virg., old.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
do do deferred.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
60 S. C. & J.....	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14 1/2	15 1/2
60 Missouri.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Cent. Pac. gold.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Un. Pac., old.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
do do deferred.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
60 Ind. Gt. & C.....	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Erie 1st M. 7 1/2.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
N. J. Cen. 1st 7 1/2.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Rock 1st 1st 7 1/2.....	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104

This is the price bid, no sale was made at the Board.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been without any salient feature this week, and beyond a few variations in price, as recorded in the table following, there is little worth noticing. Among the so-called "Vanderbilt specialties," N. Y. Central & Hudson and Western Union Telegraph continue firm while Lake Shore is about 1/4 lower, but closes strong. Pacific Mail has taken a "spurt," and closes at 41 1/2 @ 41 1/4, apparently on speculative purchases, as no new facts have come out in regard to the company's affairs. Railroad earnings for the month of July make a very good exhibit, as may be seen by the table on another page.

The daily highest and lowest prices have been as follows:

	Saturday, Aug. 2.	Sunday, Aug. 3.	Monday, Aug. 4.	Tuesday, Aug. 5.	Wednesday, Aug. 6.	Thursday, Aug. 7.	Friday, Aug. 8.	Saturday, Aug. 9.
N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Harlem.....	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Erie.....	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Lake Shore.....	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Un. Pac. old.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
do do deferred.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Rock Island.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
St. Paul.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
do do pref.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
At. & Pac. pref.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Ohio & Miss.....	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Central of N. J.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Bost. & H. & E.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Del., L. & W.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Han. & St. Jos.....	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
do do pref.....	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Union Pacific.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Col. Chic. & I. C.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Panama.....	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
West. Un. Tel. graph.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Quicksilver.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
do do pref.....	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Pacific Mail.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Adams Exp.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
American Ex.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
United States.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Canton.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Cons. Coal.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Maryland Coal.....	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2

This is the price bid and asked; no sale was made at the Board.

The entire range from Jan. 1, 1872, to this date has been as follows:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R.	97 1/2	106 1/2	89	101 1/2
Harlem.....	115 1/2	121 1/2	107 1/2	121 1/2
Erie.....	58 1/2	60 1/2	57 1/2	60 1/2
do do pref.....	72 1/2	82 1/2	60	82 1/2
Lake Shore.....	88 1/2	97 1/2	83 1/2	97 1/2
Un. Pac. old.....	62	75 1/2	64	75 1/2
do do deferred.....	97 1/2	105 1/2	94 1/2	105 1/2
Rock Island.....	104 1/2	117 1/2	101 1/2	117 1/2
St. Paul.....	68 1/2	77 1/2	64 1/2	77 1/2
do do pref.....	18 1/2	28 1/2	18 1/2	28 1/2
Atlantic & Pacific pref.	36 1/2	41 1/2	36 1/2	41 1/2
Ohio & Mississippi.....	96	106 1/2	98	106 1/2
Central of New Jersey.....	2	3 1/2	2	3 1/2
Boston, Hartf. & Erie.....	93	106 1/2	91	106 1/2
Del., Lack. & Western.....	32	38 1/2	32	38 1/2
Hanibal & St. Jo.....	51	61 1/2	51	61 1/2
do do pref.....	22	26 1/2	22	26 1/2
Union Pacific.....	26 1/2	31 1/2	26 1/2	31 1/2
Col. Chic. & I. C.....	95	106 1/2	95	106 1/2
Panama.....	77 1/2	94 1/2	77 1/2	94 1/2
West. Un. Tel. graph.....	36	41 1/2	36	41 1/2
Quicksilver.....	47	57 1/2	47	57 1/2
do do pref.....	34 1/2	41 1/2	34 1/2	41 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	92 1/2	100 1/2	92 1/2	100 1/2
Adams Express.....	61 1/2	70 1/2	61 1/2	70 1/2
American Express.....	65 1/2	76 1/2	65 1/2	76 1/2
United States Express.....	72 1/2	86 1/2	72 1/2	86 1/2
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	90	110 1/2	90	110 1/2
Canton.....	43	53 1/2	43	53 1/2
Consolidated Coal.....	28	38 1/2	28	38 1/2
Maryland Coal.....	23 1/2	31 1/2	23 1/2	31 1/2

Lapsley & Bazley, 74 Broadway and 9 New street, quote stock "privileges" (signed by responsible parties) 10 1/2 per cent premium for 30 days and 1 1/2 per cent for 60 days, at prices varying from the market as follows:

	Puts below. Calls above.	Puts below. Calls above.
Central & Hudson.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Lake Shore.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
Rock Island.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
Erie.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	3 1/2	3 1/2
Northwestern.....	4 1/2	4 1/2
do do pref.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
West. Un. Tel. graph.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
Ohio & Mississippi.....	1 1/2	1 1/2

The Gold Market.—There has been little activity in gold, and for the moment the contending parties appear to be relatively quiet. The announcement of Treasury sales to the amount of \$6,000,000 during this month, though not altogether unexpected, was a slight check to the bull party, while on the other hand the experience of the past furnishes such forcible warnings against

going heavily "short" of gold, that there is not as much disposition to do so as there was a few years since. One manoeuvre of those favoring a decline is to borrow gold on long time loans and then throw it on the market to keep down the price. The rates paid for carrying to-day were 2, 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4 and 5 per cent, and flat for borrowing. Time loans of gold are quoted flat for 30 days; 1/4 per cent for use for 60 days; 1/2 per cent for 90 days, and 1 to 1 1/2 per cent for the rest of the year. At the Treasury sale of \$1,500,000 on Thursday the total bids amounted to \$6,120,000. Customs receipts of the week have been \$3,086,000.

The following table will show the course of the gold premium each day of the past week:

	Open.	Low.	High.	Close.	Quotations.	Total.	Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Aug. 2.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	\$67,833,500	\$2,346,300	\$3,191,137
Monday.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	25,888,000	1,604,000	1,531,441
Tuesday.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	23,712,000	1,099,768	1,343,406
Wednesday.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	23,838,000	1,126,916	1,415,922
Thursday.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	27,112,000	1,408,436	1,792,603
Friday.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	26,551,000	2,567,800	2,968,314

Current week.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	\$194,234,000	\$2,567,800	\$2,968,314
Previous week.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	207,847,000	1,540,770	1,795,921
Jan. 1, 1873, to date.....	112 1/2	111 1/2	119 1/2	115 1/2			

Foreign Exchange.—Exchange has been quiet, with very little fluctuation in prices, the nominal rates being generally 1/4 to 1/2 above the figures at which business is actually done. Reports from London indicate a feeling of slightly increased firmness in money at that centre, and if this is further developed it may affect to some extent our exchange market. Nominal rates are as follows:

	60 days.	3 days.
London prime bankers.....	108 1/2 @ 109	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
Good bankers' do.....	108 1/2 @ 108 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
do commercial.....	108 1/2 @ 108 1/2	109 1/2 @ 109 1/2
Paris (bankers).....	5.24 1/2 @ 5.25	5.19 1/2 @ 5.20
Antwerp.....	5.20 @ 5.21 1/2	5.15 @ 5.16 1/2
Swiss.....	5.20 @ 5.21 1/2	5.13 1/2 @ 5.15
Amsterdam.....	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2
Hamburg.....	96 @ 96	97 @ 97 1/2
Frankfurt.....	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2	41 1/2 @ 41 1/2
Bremen.....	96 @ 96 1/2	97 @ 97 1/2
Prussian thalers.....	72 @ 72 1/2	72 1/2 @ 73

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House.	Sub-Treasury.
Receipts.....	Gold. \$410,000	Currency. \$209,391 89
Aug. 2.....	1,438,203 68	\$149,080 31
4.....	508,000	376,063 55
5.....	632,000	1,871,961 61
6.....	448,000	1,187,196 41
7.....	586,000	308,634 80
8.....	505,000	1,836,654 32
Total.....	\$3,086,000	\$2,968,314

Balance, Aug. 1..... \$42,914,060 18 \$29,636,846 59
Balance, Aug. 8..... \$41,821,761 09 \$30,961,132 81

New York City Banks.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Aug. 2, 1873:

	AVERAGE AMOUNT OF						
BANKS.	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Net Deposits.	Circulation.	
New York.....	\$2,000,000	\$13,238,200	\$3,100,000	\$815,900	\$12,212,800	\$2,346,300	
Manhattan Co.....	2,000,000	1,740,700	594,300	1,267,400	5,638,200	9,710	
Mechanics.....	3,000,000	9,677,400	1,286,000	1,550,600	8,477,600	864,210	
Union.....	2,000,000	3,925,800	226,400	808,000	3,782,700	488,800	
Commercial.....	1,500,000	4,965,300	459,100	467,700	3,075,200	431,900	
Brooklyn.....	3,000,000	9,961,700	1,597,800	1,467,300	6,284,000	1,200	
Phoenix.....	1,500,000	8,859,900	575,900	455,300	2,792,100	513,800	
City.....	1,000,000	5,645,700	700,100	746,000	4,000,700	.....
Tradesmen's.....	1,000,000	3,254,000	413,900	245,800	1,581,300	745,000	
Fulton.....	600,000	1,754,100	135,000	475,500	1,453,600	.....
Chemical.....	300,000	7,137,200	328,000	1,118,400	5,118,800	.....
Mechanics' Exch'ge.....	1,235,000	3,437,600	53,900	699,000	2,710,700	443,600	
Equitable National.....	1,500,000	5,523,500	39,000	1,543,300	3,980,200	2,000	
Butchers & Drovers.....	800,000	2,730,800	25,700	456,500	2,000,000	232,500	
Mechanics & Traders.....	600,000	1,859,900	16,500	377,600	1,303,400	197,700	
Greenwich.....	200,000	1,067,700	.....	193,700	1,28,600	2,700
Leather Manuf.....	200,000	1,101,400	.....	268,000	1,067,400	.....
Shatham W. & Co.....	500,000	1,154,000	60,000	230,100	586,900	169,900	
State of N. York.....	2,000,000	4,627,700	500,000	1,299,900	3,491,000	825,300	
American Exch'ge.....	5,000,000	10,757,000	1,529,700	689,000	6,163,600	949,200	
Commerce.....	1,000,000	10,700,000	9,248,000	1,200,000	8,122,000	1,812,000	
Broadway.....	1,000,000	5,249,900	816,700	238,000	3,556,600	883,000	
Mercantile.....	1,000,000	4,489,200	1,045,600	195,000	4,405,700	479,400	
Pacific.....	422,700	1,939,700	15,900	410,400	1,668,500	.....
Republic.....	200,000	1,089,400	15,900	250,000	1,023,500	821,600	
Chatham.....	150,000	4,228,900	179,500	493,900	2,114,000	180,500	
People's.....	412,500	1,476,700	6,200	480,200	2,146,700	5,600	
North America.....	1,000,000	3,890,400	230,900	198,000	2,916,500	.....
Manover.....	1,000,000	3,344,000	294,000	349,600	2,700,400	202,800	
Tring.....	800,000	3,956,000	1,200,000	618,000	2,225,000	117,400	
Metropolitan.....	400,000	10,812,900	20,300	1,230,800	6,459,600	1,161,900	
Citizens.....	400,000	1,491,400	60,100	292,400	1,323,900	302,200	
Kassan.....	1,000,000	1,116,000	22,900	100,000	1,093,100	.....
Market.....	1,000,000	2,956,200	101,700	121,000	1,833,300	352,200	
St. Nicholas.....	1,000,000	2,424,500	580,400	173,600	1,104,500	786,000	
Shoe and Leather.....	1,000,000	3,606,800	214,300	666,700	2,718,100	740,600	
Corn Exchange.....	1,000,000	1,900,000	.....	300,000	1,600,000	.....
Continental.....	2,000,000	2,918,800	866,200	106,100	1,627,900	580,100	
Commonwealth.....	750,000	1,924,200	69,900	407,400	1,786,300	281,800	
Oriental.....	300,000	1,595,000	100,000	190,100	1,276,000	4,100	
Marine.....	1,000,000	1,388,700	227,400	553,800	1,129,700	860,000	
Imperial Bankers'.....	1,500,000	1,404,000	34,000	8,371,000	1,490,000	490,000	
Park.....	2,000,000	3,655,500	1,122,800	3,768,800	20,926,700	576,100	
Mech. Bank & Aco.....	500,000	1,356,000	196,400	187,600	1,249,500	306,900	
Grocers.....	300,000	754,800	18,000	107,100	640,200	.....
East River.....	350,000	1,088,400	2,900	285,600	786,800	224,000	
Manufact'rs & Mer.....	500,000	1,013,700	1,400	206,600	845,600	.....
Fourth National.....	5,000,000	10,080,000	1,187,000	8,325,400	28,207,000	2,008,800	
First National.....	5,000,000	10,158,000	5,260,000	2,860,000	2,860,000	1,885,000	
Second National.....	300,000	1,467,000	338,000	408,300	1,876,900	265,000	
Ninth National.....	1,500,000	6,386,000	338,000	2,055,200	6,098,900	583,500	
Firat National.....	500,000	4,294,800	1,329,400	490,700	5,475,200	511,600	
Third National.....	1,000,000	4,689,000	1,480,000	2,327,000	2,882,000	1,800,000	
N. Y. National Exch.....	500,000	1,231,400	9,700	272,700	890,100	185,000	
Tenth National.....	1,000,000	1,902,400	199,000	177,800	744,100	578,600	
Bowery National.....	250,000	1,131,000	45,000	549,000	954,000	125,000	
West York Co.....	200,000	1,203,000	274,500	274,500	728,000	172,000	
German American.....	2,000,000	6,161,000	223,900	811,600	5,311,800	.....
Dry Goods.....	1,000,000	2,471,800	3,400	259,600	1,811,400	.....

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Aggregate Clearings.
May 24.....	272,846,800	21,638,600	42,723,900	209,622,300	27,482,900	578,673,300
May 31.....	277,955,800	19,482,000	44,232,300	208,136,500	27,447,100	554,272,000
June 7.....	277,418,800	25,984,800	45,300,000	214,475,800	27,431,100	560,623,857
June 14.....	277,714,400	2,967,600	46,397,000	218,171,100	27,402,700	439,281,500
June 21.....	278,302,800	2,938,300	46,397,000	220,387,200	27,332,900	523,430,400
June 28.....	281,506,600	2,611,500	49,119,000	224,040,800	27,311,400	438,988,738
July 5.....	286,905,800	31,551,400	48,168,000	232,369,400	27,276,200	478,571,866
July 12.....	283,174,500	34,653,000	48,319,900	239,915,500	27,201,800	462,557,568
July 19.....	289,878,100	32,273,600	48,572,500	240,308,400	27,281,500	529,746,746
July 26.....	289,389,100	31,249,300	49,957,000	239,118,300	27,235,100	517,225,952
Aug 2.....	289,986,200	30,272,200	50,038,500	238,840,900	27,188,000	465,712,370

Boston Banks.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House on Monday, Aug. 4, 1873:

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Bank of America	\$750,000	\$1,591,900	\$3,900	\$126,900	\$531,100	\$44,530
Bank of Commerce	1,500,000	1,391,700	100	201,400	922,800	79,000
Bank of the City	1,500,000	8,848,700	7,200	364,000	1,551,600	788,800
Bank of the Commonwealth	1,000,000	2,310,200	3,000	244,300	1,078,800	551,600
Bank of the North	600,000	1,620,600	.....	109,000	791,800	439,000
Bank of the South	200,000	495,700	.....	65,000	298,500	173,400
Bank of the West	1,000,000	2,413,000	1,500	252,000	798,000	791,000
Bank of the East	1,000,000	1,466,700	100	147,800	982,700	173,300
Bank of the Middle	1,000,000	2,910,900	67,100	234,200	1,370,500	786,000
Bank of the North	200,000	761,500	1,700	69,600	539,200	117,500
Bank of the South	1,000,000	2,677,500	15,600	244,300	1,558,000	497,800
Bank of the West	800,000	1,900,000	2,300	68,100	899,400	551,200
Bank of the East	1,000,000	3,336,400	.....	282,000	1,477,000	351,400
Bank of the Middle	750,000	1,551,100	30,400	105,400	759,100	242,400
Bank of the North	1,000,000	2,255,900	28,400	159,800	780,900	450,000
Bank of the South	1,000,000	2,241,300	38,000	127,800	756,800	341,400
Bank of the West	800,000	2,159,700	77,300	274,700	1,241,400	419,000
Bank of the East	400,000	1,198,000	3,600	95,600	705,100	289,700
Bank of the Middle	500,000	1,716,900	125,500	465,500	2,992,700	1,547,800
Bank of the North	1,000,000	2,456,300	47,000	168,000	938,800	781,300
Bank of the South	1,000,000	2,820,700	118,500	167,400	1,447,500	766,200
Bank of the West	800,000	2,054,900	158,300	221,400	1,131,900	844,400
Bank of the East	1,000,000	2,466,700	12,400	181,000	1,067,200	775,300
Bank of the Middle	1,000,000	2,961,400	.....	328,800	1,352,700	511,500
Bank of the North	2,000,000	3,438,100	5,400	107,300	730,300	951,100
Bank of the South	1,500,000	3,149,300	57,000	231,200	724,300	336,800
Bank of the West	1,000,000	4,466,700	12,400	194,200	1,234,300	724,300
Bank of the East	2,000,000	3,444,900	120,400	332,100	975,200	672,700
Bank of the Middle	750,000	1,831,700	6,800	156,300	843,200	531,900
Bank of the North	1,000,000	4,238,100	200	422,300	1,235,900	701,300
Bank of the South	1,000,000	1,600,000	181,000	417,000	1,067,200	775,300
Bank of the West	800,000	1,541,100	42,800	174,900	1,634,500	729,600
Bank of the East	2,000,000	5,383,400	200	1,000,900	2,239,800	734,600
Bank of the Middle	1,000,000	1,909,800	8,300	267,800	967,700	563,400
Bank of the North	1,000,000	3,767,300	130,500	318,000	1,012,300	796,700
Bank of the South	1,500,000	3,038,700	194,200	730,900	750,900	750,900
Bank of the West	1,000,000	1,962,400	139,000	674,800	674,800	436,300
Bank of the East	1,000,000	1,983,100	4,300	156,000	784,500	328,300
Bank of the Middle	1,000,000	4,310,000	160,600	390,500	1,391,500	757,300
Bank of the North	1,500,000	3,330,800	29,100	304,300	1,200,200	767,600
Bank of the South	2,000,000	4,337,300	3,400	388,000	1,728,200	750,900
Bank of the West	200,000	913,500	100	89,200	765,500	175,300
Bank of the East	1,000,000	2,582,300	24,800	828,000	1,235,900	701,300
Bank of the Middle	1,500,000	3,038,700	1,700	197,600	944,700	485,300
Bank of the North	500,000	2,566,300	6,000	364,000	1,719,600	900,000
Bank of the South	500,000	576,700	.....	61,000	494,900	149,800
Bank of the West	500,000	651,200	.....	732,000	216,600	51,100

Total.....\$49,336,400 \$123,617,400 \$1,536,000 \$10,955,600 \$50,372,300 \$25,530,000
The total amount "due to other banks," as per statement of Aug. 4, is \$29,738,100.

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:

Loans.....	Decrease.	\$3,500	Deposits.....	Increase.	\$182,500
Specie.....	Decrease.	297,000	Circulation.....	Increase.	11,900
Legal Tenders.....	Decrease.	80,300			

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.
May 5.....	117,501,100	1,401,100	9,191,600	45,108,700	25,625,700
May 12.....	117,070,500	1,401,100	9,191,600	45,108,700	25,625,700
May 19.....	117,018,800	1,737,700	9,457,100	45,108,700	25,625,700
May 26.....	116,962,600	1,686,400	10,562,600	45,108,700	25,625,700
June 2.....	117,359,600	1,269,300	11,406,800	51,208,000	25,440,100
June 9.....	117,359,600	1,269,300	11,406,800	51,208,000	25,440,100
June 16.....	119,324,500	978,500	11,114,300	50,422,500	25,381,800
June 23.....	120,163,900	1,156,600	11,183,000	49,161,100	25,556,100
June 30.....	121,306,700	939,700	11,738,000	50,108,700	25,700,300
July 7.....	122,940,000	1,307,000	11,738,000	50,108,700	25,700,300
July 14.....	124,173,700	2,422,600	11,251,600	51,284,600	25,487,700
July 21.....	124,088,800	2,422,600	11,251,600	51,284,600	25,487,700
July 28.....	123,621,400	1,834,000	11,085,900	50,159,800	25,388,100
Aug 4.....	123,617,400	1,536,000	10,955,600	50,372,300	25,530,000

Philadelphia Banks.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week ending Monday, Aug. 4, 1873:

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Total net
Philadelphia	\$1,500,000	\$5,807,000	\$1,913,000	\$1,431,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
North America	1,000,000	4,125,000	838,000	2,572,000	2,572,000	2,572,000	2,572,000
Farmers and Mech.	2,000,000	6,136,200	136,000	1,903,300	5,721,500	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commercial	810,000	2,996,000	6,800	50,000	1,461,000	607,000	607,000
Mechanics	800,000	2,996,000	535	385,000	1,419,000	463,000	463,000
Bank N. Liberties	500,000	2,517,000	.....	.....	1,407,000	212,000	212,000
Southwark	250,000	1,488,000	7,500	465,500	1,407,000	212,000	212,000
Kensington	250,000	1,127,400	.....	330,800	944,100	225,700	225,700
Penn.	500,000	1,810,800	7,000	235,850	912,435	174,130	174,130
Western	400,000	1,586,697	4,074	561,340	1,620,173	214,155	214,155
Manufacturers	1,000,000	2,150,000	.....	413,500	1,238,447	338,000	338,000
Bank of Commerce	250,000	754,514	515	138,275	621,215	205,690	205,690
Girard	1,000,000	3,967,000	11,000	841,000	5,043,000	592,000	592,000
Tradesmen's	200,000	1,615,300	7,000	619,800	5,722,000	450,300	450,300
Consolidation	300,000	1,125,533	10,500	213,703	801,719	421,000	421,000
City	400,000	1,454,811	.....	319,971	927,017	352,548	352,548
Commonwealth	300,000	732,700	.....	135,737	421,964	211,715	211,715
Corn Exchange	500,000	3,809,000	26,200	619,800	5,722,000	450,300	450,300
Union	500,000	1,694,300	31,000	478,000	1,586,000	312,000	312,000
First	1,000,000	3,936,000	40,000	1,311,000	5,007,000	791,900	791,900
Sixth	150,000	597,000	.....	427,000	1,071,000	260,600	260,600
Seventh	250,000	728,000	1,000	149,000	507,000	213,250	213,250
Eighth	275,000	1,012,300	.....	224,000	801,300	327,700	327,700
Central	300,000	3,815,000	27,000	1,007,000	5,390,000	573,000	573,000
Bank of Republic	1,000,000	2,059,000	1,400	354,500	2,966,000	800,000	800,000
Security	250,000	618,000	.....	136,000	433,000	180,000	180,000

Total.....\$16,435,000 \$59,925,183 \$356,531 \$15,227,709 \$48,235,437 \$11,444,767

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:

Loans.....	Dec.	\$3,569	Deposits.....	Inc.	\$3,638,699
Specie.....	Dec.	84,926	Circulation.....	Inc.	5,752
Legal Tender Notes.....	Inc.	176,687			

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.
April 28.....	52,492,873	1,152,267	14,166,514	11,489,989	11,489,989
May 5.....	59,006,414	288,941	11,641,739	45,177,305	11,489,989
May 12.....	59,117,174	288,941	13,466,177	45,177,305	11,489,989
May 19.....	59,458,900	128,999	13,466,177	45,177,305	11,489,989
May 26.....	59,894,915	128,999	13,466,177	45,177,305	11,489,989
June 2.....	61,135,011	116,069	15,377,993	51,833,229	11,489,989
June 9.....	61,738,751	210,761	15,416,348	50,694,571	11,489,989
June 16.....	61,850,252	179,177	15,240,814	49,656,364	11,489,989
June 23.....	59,969,358	172,948	15,240,814	48,238,315	11,489,989
June 30.....	59,991,431	172,948	14,613,463	48,238,315	11,489,989
July 7.....	60,480,408	522,626	14,613,463	48,238,315	11,489,989
July 14.....	59,458,900	301,072	14,613,463	48,238,315	11,489,989
July 21.....	60,582,908	320,872	14,613,463	48,238,315	11,489,989
July 28.....	59,996,743	321,605	15,031,022	47,911,372	11,489,989
Aug 4.....	59,925,183	356,531	15,227,709	48,235,437	11,444,767

QUOTATIONS IN BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, &c.

SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.
BOSTON.							
Maine 6s				Pennsylvania, gen. m. conv. 1910			
New Hampshire, 6s.				do do reg.			
Massachusetts 6s.				Perkinton 1st m. 6s. '97.			
do 6s. Gold, 1876.				Phila. & Erie 1st m. 6s. '81.			
Boston 5s.				Philadelphia & Reading 6s. '80			
do 5s. Gold.				do do 7s. '88.			
Chicago Sewerage 7s.				do deb. bonds, '93			
do Municipal 7s.				do g. 7s. C. 1911			
Connecticut & Conn.				do reg.			
Huntington & M. O. L. 7s.				do 6s. g. 1910.			
Maine 6s.				Phil. Wilm. & Bal. 6s. '84			
N. Han. & Clev. 1st M. 7. '67.				Phila. Cln. 2d m. 7s. '88.			
Portland & Maine 6s. 1874.				Sunbury & Erie 1st m. 7s. '71.			
Riverside & Erie 1st M. (new)				Sunbury & Lewiston 7s.			
Fond du Lac & Lake Ch. 8s.				Warren & F. 1st m. 8s. '96.			
Col. & Newport Bds. 6. 76.				Westchester conv. 6s. '91.			
do do Bonds, 7, 1877.				do 1st m. 6s. '88.			
do do Bonds, 7, 1877.				do do 7s. p. b.			
do do Bonds, 7, 1877.				Western Penn. 6s. '97.			
do do Bonds, 7, 1877.				do do 6s. p. b. '96			
do do Bonds, 7, 1877.				Wilming. & Read. 1st M. 7, 1900			
do do Bonds, 7, 1877.				do do 2d M. 1902			
do do Bonds, 7, 1877.				CANAL BONDS.			
do do Bonds, 7, 1877.				Chesapeake & Dela. 6s. '82.			
do do Bonds, 7, 1877.				Delaware Division 6s.			
do do Bonds, 7, 1877.				Lehigh Navigation 6s. '84.			
do do Bonds, 7, 1877.				do do 1875, '97.			
do do Bonds, 7, 1877.				do do conv. '82.			
do do Bonds, 7, 1877.				do do conv. '84.			
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QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS IN NEW YORK.

Government Bonds and active Railroad Stocks are quoted on a previous page and not repeated here. Prices represent the per cent value, whatever the par may be. "N. Y. Local Securities" are quoted in a separate list.

Ask	Securities.	Bid.	Ask.	Securities.	Bid.	Ask.	Securities.	Bid.	Ask.	Securities.	Bid.	Ask.
100	U. S. Bonds.											
100	(Quoted previously.)											
100	State Bonds.											
100	Tennessee 6s, old.....	81 1/2	82	100	Erie 7s, 5th mortgage 1888.....	98 1/2	100	100	Bur. & Mo. River 4th S., do 8s.....			
100	do do new.....	81 1/2	82	100	do 7s, cons. mort. gold bds.....	98 1/2	100	do do 5th S., do 8s.....				
100	Virginia 6s, old.....	43 1/2	44 1/2	100	Long Dock Bonds.....	98 1/2	100	do do 4th S., do 8s.....				
100	do do new bonds.....	43 1/2	44 1/2	100	Bull. N. Y. & E. 1st M. 1877.....	92 1/2	94	do do Creston branch.....	101 1/2			
100	do do consol. bonds.....	35 1/2	36 1/2	100	Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F. 1885.....	104	104	do do Charlton branch.....	101 1/2			
100	do do deferred Act. 1866.....	35 1/2	36 1/2	100	do 7s, 3d S. F. 1885.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	Burl. & M. (in Neb.) 1st conv.....	98			
100	Georgia 6s.....	90	90 1/2	100	Harlem, Con. M. & S. 8 1/2% F. & D. 1882.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	California & Oregon 6s, gold.....	90			
100	do 7s, new bonds.....	90	90 1/2	100	Albany & Susquehanna 1st bonds.....	96 1/2	97 1/2	California Pac. RR. 7s, gold.....	90			
100	do 7s, endorsed.....	90	90 1/2	100	do do 2d do.....	96 1/2	97 1/2	do do 6s, 2d M., gold.....	39			
100	do do do.....	90	90 1/2	100	do do 3d do.....	96 1/2	97 1/2	Canada Southern 1st 7s, gold.....	39			
100	North Carolina 6s, old.....	80	80	100	Mich. Cent. 1st M. 8s, 1882.....	112	112 1/2	Central of Iowa, 1st M. 7s, gold.....	53			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do Consol. 1s, 1902.....	112	112 1/2	do do 2d M. 7s, gold.....	53			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Chic. & Bur. & Q. S. p. c. 1st M. 1882.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	Keokuk & St. Paul, 8s.....	94 1/2			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Mich. S. & N. L. S. F. & P. c. 1st M. 1882.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	Carthage & Bur. 8s.....	94 1/2			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Cleve. & Tol. Sinking Fund.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	Dixon, Peoria & Han., 8s.....	94 1/2			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Cleve. & P. & A. 1st bonds.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	O. O. & Fox R. Valley 8s.....	94 1/2			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Cleve. & P. & A. 2d bonds.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	Quincy & Warsaw, 8s.....	97 1/2			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Detroit, Monroe & Tol. bonds.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	Ill. Grand Trunk 1st 7s, gold.....	97 1/2			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Bufo & Erie, new bonds.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	Chic. & Dub. & Minn., 8s.....	97 1/2			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Lake Shore Div. bonds.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	Peoria & Hannibal R. S's.....	95			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Lake Shore con. coup. bonds.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	Chicago & Iowa R. S's.....	97 1/2			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do Con. reg. bonds.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	American Central RR. 7s.....	100			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Pacific R. 7s, guar'd by Mo. Cent. Pacific gold bonds.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	Chl. & Southwestern RR. 7s.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do State Aid bonds.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	Col. & Rock. V. 1st 7s, 30 yrs.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Western Pacific bonds.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	do do 1st 7s, 10 yrs.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Union Pacific 1st M. & G. Bonds.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	Chic. & Danv. & Vincen's 7s, gold.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do Land Grant, 7s.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	Cleve. & M. V. & Del. 7s, gold.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do Income 1st 7s.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	Connecticut Valley 7s, gold.....	95			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Illinois Central 7 p. c. 1st 1875.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	Evansville & Rio Grande 7s, gold.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Belleville & S. L. R. 1st M. 8s.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	Chic. & Mich. Lake Shore 7s.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Alton & T. H. 1st M. 8s.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	Des Moines Valley 1st 8s.....	60			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 2d M. pref'd.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	do do Land Grant 8s.....	35			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 2d M. income.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	Dan. & W. P. & R. 2d 7s.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Chic. & N. Western S. Fund.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	Detroit, Hillsdale & In. RR. 8s.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do Int. Bonds.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	Dutchess & Columbia 7s.....	70			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do Consol. do.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	Denver Pacific 7s, gold.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do Extn. Bonds.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	Port & Jackson & Sac. 8s.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 1st Mort.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	Detroit, Lansing & Lake M. 8s.....	75			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do coup. gold bds.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	Evansville & Crawfordsv. 7s.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Iowa Midland, 1st mort., 8s.....	105	105	Erie & Pittsburgh 1st 7s.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do do convertible.....	105	105	do do 2d 7s.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Dan. & W. P. & R. 1st M. 8s.....	104	104	do do 7s, equip.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do do 2d M. do.....	104	104	Evansville, Hen. & Nashv. 7s.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do do 7s, conv.....	104	104	Elizabethtown & Fadu. 8s.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Tol. Wab. & N. 1st M. 8s.....	104	104	Evansville, T. H. 7s, gold.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 1st M. ST. L. div.....	104	104	European & North Am. 6s, gold.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 2d Mort.....	104	104	Flint & Pere M. 7s, Land Gr.....	92			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do Equip. Bds.....	104	104	Grand R. & In. 7s, gold, guar.....	104 1/2			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do Cons. Convert.....	104	104	do do do plain.....	93 1/2			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Hannibal & Napier 1st M. 8s.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	Grand River Valley 8s.....	100			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Great Western, 1st M. 1888.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	Indianap. & Bl. W. 1st 7s, gold.....	92 1/2			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 2d M. 1893.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	Indianap. & Vincen. 1st 7s, guar.....	85			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. 1890.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	Iowa Falls & Sioux C. 1st 7s.....	80			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Ill. & So. Iowa, 1st Mort.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	Indianapolis & St. Louis 7s.....	90			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Galena & Chicago Extended.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	do do do consol. M. 7s.....	90			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Chic. R. Island & Pacific.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	Kansas Pac. 7s, Extension, gold.....	90 1/2			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Morris & Essex, 1st Mort.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	do 7s, Land Gr. 7s, gold.....	91			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 2d Mort.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	do 7s, do new, gold.....	81			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	New Jersey Central, 1st M. n.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	do 6s, 2d R. & D. do.....	81			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 2d Mort.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	do 6s, do Feb. & Aug. 8s.....	84			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	New Jersey Southern 1st M. 7s.....	105	105	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic., 1st M. 8s.....	105	105	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 2d Mort.....	105	105	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 3d Mort.....	105	105	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 7s p. c. eq. 7s, F. D. 95	95	95	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Cleve. & Pitts., Consol. S. F. D. 95	95	95	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 2d Mort.....	95	95	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 3d Mort.....	95	95	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 4th Mort.....	95	95	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Chic. & Alton Sinking Fund.....	100	100	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do Income.....	96	96	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Ohio & Miss., consol. sink. 7s.....	96	96	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do Consolidated.....	96	96	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M. 8s.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 2d div.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Peninsula 1st Mort., conv.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	St. L. & Iron Mountain, 1st M. 8s.....	88	88	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 2d M. 8s P. D. 95	95	95	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do do 7s-10 do.....	100	100	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 7s gold R. D. 91	91	91	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 1st Mort. Land D. 82	82	82	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 1st M. L. & D. 81	81	81	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 1st M. I. & L. 81	81	81	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 1st M. I. & D. 81	81	81	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 1st M. C. & M. 81	81	81	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do 2d M. do.....	81	81	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Marietta & Cin. 1st Mort.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Chic. & Milwaukee 1st Mort.....	103	103	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Chic. & Chicago, 1st Mort.....	103	103	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Chic. & E. St. Eastern, 1st Mort.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Chic. & Ind. C. 1st Mort.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Tol. Peoria & Warsaw, E. D. 87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do W. D. 87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do Burl'g Div. 87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do Consol. 7s.....	75	75	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	New York & N. Haven 6s.....	91 1/2	91 1/2	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Boston, H. & Erie 1st mort.....	47	47	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	do do guaranteed.....	75	75	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Cedar Falls & Minn. 1st M. 8s.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Bur. C. Rapids & Minn. 7s, 88	88	88	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Rome & Watertown 1st M. 8s.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100	do do do.....	80	80	100	Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7 1/2%.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	do 7s, 1875, Land Gr. 92 1/2	94			
100												

NEW YORK LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bank Stock List.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDENDS.	PRICE.
Marked thus (*) are not National.	Par Amount.	Periods.	1871 1872 Last Paid. Bid. Askd
America*	100 3,000,000	J. & J.	10 10 July 1, '73. 153 155
American	100 500,000	J. & J.	8 8 Jan. '73. 109
American Exchange	75 300,000	M. & N.	8 8 May 1, '73. 109
Bowery	100 250,000	J. & J.	7 7 July 1, '73. 285
Broadway	25 1,000,000	J. & J.	21 21 July 1, '73. 300
Bull's Head*	25 200,000	Q. & J.	20 20 Jan. '73. 145
Butchers & Drovers	25 800,000	J. & J.	10 10 July 1, '73. 94
Central	100 5,000,000	J. & J.	8 8 Jan. '73. 91 1/2
Chatham	100 400,000	J. & J.	12 12 July 1, '73. 120
Chemical	100 300,000	ev. 2 mos	36 36 Jan. '73. 110
Citizens	25 350,000	J. & J.	10 10 July 1, '73. 150
City	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	20 20 Jan. '73. 270
Commerce	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	9 9 July 1, '73. 11 1/2
Commonwealth	100 750,000	F. & A.	6 6 Jan. '73. 58
Continental	100 2,000,000	J. & J.	8 8 Jan. '73. 130
Corn Exchange	100 1,000,000	F. & A.	16 16 Feb. '73. 181
Currency	100 1,000,000	Q. & J.	16 16 Jan. '73. 181
Dry Goods*	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	6 6 July 1, '73. 215
East River	25 350,000	J. & J.	8 8 July 1, '73. 115
Eleventh Ward*	25 250,000	J. & J.	7 7 July 1, '73. 100
Fifth	100 1,000,000	Q. & J.	10 10 Jan. '73. 115
First	100 500,000	Q. & J.	20 20 Jan. '73. 150
Fourth	100 500,000	J. & J.	8 8 Jan. '73. 150
Fulton	100 2,000,000	M. & N.	10 10 Jan. '73. 150
German American*	100 2,000,000	F. & A.	4 4 Feb. '73. 150
Germania	100 200,000	M. & N.	7 7 May 1, '73. 150
Gree wick*	25 250,000	M. & N.	30 30 Nov. '73. 150
Grocers	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	10 10 July 1, '73. 150
Hanover	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	8 8 Jan. '73. 150
Harlem	100 500,000	F. & A.	4 4 Feb. '73. 150
Importers & Traders	100 1,500,000	J. & J.	6 6 July 1, '73. 150
Irving	50 500,000	J. & J.	8 8 July 1, '73. 150
Manufacturers' Bldg.	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	10 10 July 1, '73. 150
Leather Manufacts.	100 600,000	J. & J.	12 12 July 1, '73. 150
Manhattan*	50 2,500,000	F. & A.	10 10 Jan. '73. 150
Manuf & Merchants	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	8 8 Jan. '73. 150
Marine	100 400,000	J. & J.	12 12 July 1, '73. 150
Market	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	10 10 July 1, '73. 150
Mech. Bk & Assn	25 2,000,000	M. & N.	10 10 July 1, '73. 150
Mechanics & Traders	25 600,000	J. & J.	10 10 May 1, '73. 150
Mercantile	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	10 10 May 1, '73. 150
Mercants	50 3,000,000	J. & J.	8 8 July 1, '73. 150
Mercants' Exch	50 1,200,000	F. & A.	8 8 July 1, '73. 150
Metropolitan	100 50,000	J. & J.	10 10 July 1, '73. 150
Metropolitan	100 4,000,000	J. & J.	10 10 July 1, '73. 150
Murray Hill*	100 25,000	A. & O.	Apr. 1, '73. 150
Mutual	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	8 8 May 1, '73. 150
Nassau	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	8 8 May 1, '73. 150
National Gallatin	50 1,500,000	A. & O.	8 8 Apr. 1, '73. 150
New York	100 3,000,000	J. & J.	10 10 July 1, '73. 150
New York City	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	10 10 July 1, '73. 150
N. Y. Nat. Exchange	100 500,000	J. & J.	7 7 July 1, '73. 150
N. Y. Gold Exchange	100 500,000	J. & J.	5 5 Jan. '73. 150
Ninth	100 1,500,000	J. & J.	9 9 July 1, '73. 150
Ninth Ward	100 300,000	J. & J.	7 7 July 1, '73. 150
North America	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	7 7 July 1, '73. 150
North River	100 400,000	J. & J.	7 7 July 1, '73. 150
Oriental	25 300,000	J. & J.	12 12 July 1, '73. 150
Pacific	25 400,000	J. & J.	16 16 May 1, '73. 150
Park	100 2,000,000	J. & J.	12 12 July 1, '73. 150
Peoples	25 412,500	J. & J.	10 10 July 1, '73. 150
Phenix	20 1,800,000	J. & J.	7 7 July 1, '73. 150
Republic	100 2,000,000	F. & A.	8 8 Feb. '73. 150
Security	100 500,000	J. & J.	7 7 July 1, '73. 150
St. Nicholas	100 1,000,000	F. & A.	10 10 Feb. '73. 150
Seventh Ward	100 500,000	J. & J.	10 10 July 1, '73. 150
Second	100 300,000	J. & J.	10 10 July 1, '73. 150
Shoe and Leather	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	12 12 Jan. '73. 150
Sixth	100 200,000	J. & J.	8 8 Jan. '73. 150
State of New York	20 2,000,000	M. & N.	8 8 Nov. '73. 150
Tenth	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	8 8 Nov. '73. 150
Tenth	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	8 8 Nov. '73. 150
Tradersmen's	40 1,000,000	J. & J.	12 12 July 1, '73. 150
Union	100 1,500,000	M. & N.	10 10 Nov. '73. 150
West Side*	100 200,000	J. & J.	4 4 July 1, '73. 150

Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

[Quotations by Charles Otis, 47 Exchange Place.]

Brooklyn Gas Light Co.	25 2,000,000	Q. & J.	20 20 July 15, '73. 225
Citizens Gas Co. (Bklyn.)	20 1,200,000	J. & J.	10 10 July 15, '73. 5
do certificates	300,000	A. & O.	7 7 Apr. '73. 110
Harlem	50 1,000,000	F. & A.	10 10 Jan. '73. 150
Jersey City & Hoboken	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	15 15 Jan. '73. 150
Manhattan	50 4,000,000	J. & J.	15 15 Feb. '73. 217
Metropolitan	100 2,800,000	J. & J.	10 10 Jan. '73. 150
do certificates	750,000	J. & J.	7 7 Various.
Mutual, N. Y.	100 500,000	M. & N.	7 7 Various.
Nassau	25 1,000,000	M. & N.	7 7 Various.
New York	50 4,000,000	M. & N.	7 7 May 1, '73. 150
People's (Brooklyn)	100 1,000,000	M. & N.	7 7 July 15, '73. 150
do do bonds	300,000	F. & A.	10 10 Jan. '73. 150
Westchester County	50 400,000	J. & J.	10 10 Jan. '73. 150
Williamsburg	50 1,000,000	J. & J.	10 10 Jan. '73. 150
do do	1,000,000	J. & J.	7 7 Various.
Bleeker St. & Fulton Ferry—stock	100 300,000	J. & J.	7 7 Jan. '73. 50
1st mortgage	100 640,000	J. & J.	7 7 Jan. '73. 50
Broadway & Seventh Ave.—stock	100 2,100,000	J. & J.	7 7 July 1, '73. 65
1st mortgage	100 1,600,000	J. & J.	7 7 Aug. '73. 90
Brooklyn City—stock	100 2,000,000	Q. & J.	13 13 Aug. '73. 97
1st mortgage	100 300,000	J. & J.	7 7 July 1, '73. 100
Broadway & Brooklyn—stock	100 200,000	J. & J.	7 7 July 1, '73. 100
Brooklyn & Hunter's Pt.—stock	100 275,000	J. & J.	7 7 July 1, '73. 100
1st mortgage	100 275,000	J. & J.	7 7 July 1, '73. 100
Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn—stock	100 700,000	J. & J.	7 7 July 1, '73. 100
1st mortgage	100 115,000	A. & O.	18 18 Jan. '73. 100
2d do	100 100,000	A. & O.	18 18 Jan. '73. 100
3d do	100 100,000	A. & O.	18 18 Jan. '73. 100
Central Pk. & E. River—stock	100 1,161,000	F. & A.	7 7 Jan. '73. 100
1st mortgage	100 550,000	F. & A.	7 7 Jan. '73. 100
2d do	100 600,000	M. & N.	7 7 Jan. '73. 100
Caney Island & Brooklyn—stock	100 800,000	J. & J.	7 7 Jan. '73. 100
1st mortgage	100 214,000	J. & J.	7 7 Jan. '73. 100
Dry Dock, E. B. & Battery—stock	100 1,200,000	Q. & J.	7 7 Aug. '73. 50
1st mortgage	100 420,000	M. & S.	17 17 Jan. '73. 85
2d mortgage	100 420,000	M. & S.	17 17 Jan. '73. 85
Eighth Avenue—stock	100 1,000,000	J. & J.	7 7 July 1, '73. 100
1st mortgage	100 208,000	J. & J.	7 7 Jan. '73. 100
124 St. & Grand St. Ferry—stock	100 750,000	M. & N.	7 7 May 1, '73. 100
1st mortgage	100 200,000	A. & O.	7 7 Jan. '73. 100
Grand Street & Newtown—stock	20 170,000	J. & J.	7 7 July 1, '73. 100
1st mortgage	100 254,000	J. & J.	7 7 Jan. '73. 100
2d do	100 254,000	J. & J.	7 7 Jan. '73. 100
Third Avenue—stock	100 187,000	J. & J.	7 7 Jan. '73. 100
1st mortgage	100 800,000	J. & J.	7 7 Aug. '73. 100
2d mortgage	100 350,000	J. & J.	7 7 Jan. '73. 100
3d mortgage	100 200,000	F. & A.	7 7 Jan. '73. 100
Cons. Convertible	100 315,000	M. & N.	18 18 Jan. '73. 80
Sixth Avenue—stock	100 750,000	J. & J.	7 7 May 1, '73. 140
1st mortgage	100 200,000	J. & J.	7 7 Jan. '73. 100
Third Avenue—stock	100 2,000,000	Q. & J.	7 7 Aug. '73. 165
1st mortgage	100 2,000,000	J. & J.	7 7 Jan. '73. 100
Williamsburg & Bush—stock	100 200,000	J. & J.	7 7 Jan. '73. 100
1st mortg ge.	100 125,000	J. & J.	7 7 Jan. '73. 100

* This column shows last dividend on stocks, but date of maturity of bonds.

Insurance Stock List.

(Quotations by E. S. BAILEY, broker, 65 Wall street.)

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		NET SUB.	DIVIDENDS.					PRICE.	
	Par	Amount.	PLUS, JAN. 1, 1878.	1869	1870	1871	1872	Last Paid.	Bid.	Askd.
Adriatic	25	200,000	3,150			10		July, '72. 5		
Atina	100	200,000	16,357				5	July, '72.		50
American	50	400,000	88,223	17	13	17	14	July, '73. 7	115	
American Exch'g.	100	200,000	27,845	10	12	12	6	July, '73. 5	109	108
Arctic	25	250,000		10	10	10	10	July, '73. 6	66	
Atlantic	50	200,000	14,423					July, '73. 5		
Bowery	25	30,000	255,221	20	20	20	20	June, '73. 10	150	
Brewers & M't'srs	100	200,000	39,659	16	15	15	15	Aug., '73. 10	95	
Broadway	25	200,000	134,271	20	20	20	20	July, '73. 10	180	
Brooklyn	17	153,000	300,982	20	20	20	20	July, '73. 10	200	
Citizens	20	300,000	41,599	38 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	July, '73 1/2	100	
City	70	210,000	165,898	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	20	Feb., '73. 7	145	150
Clinton	20	200,000	5,163	10	10	10	10	July, '73. 5	105	
Columbia	20	200,000	30,712	10	10	10	10	July, '72. 5		
Commerce Fire	100	200,000	10,205	10	11	10	10	July, '73. 5	62 1/2	
Commercial	50	200,000	10,615	10	10	10	11	July, '73. 5	60	
Continental	25	200,000	53,150	16	18	20	8 1/2	July, '73 1/2	105	110
Coru Exchange	100	200,000								
Eagle	40	300,000	327,958	20	20	20	20	Apr., '73. 10	135	200
Empire City	100	200,000	30,906	10	10	10	10	July, '73. 5	100	
Exchange	50	200,000	13,675	10	10	10	10	July, '73. 5	63	
Firemen's	17	200,000	31,600	5				July, '73. 5		
Firemen's Fund	10	150,000	24,456	10	10	10	10	Jan., '66. 3	45	
Firemen's Trust	10	150,000	44,019	10	10	10	10	July, '73. 5	160	
Gebhard	100	200,000	1,025	10	10	10	10	Aug., '73. 5	90	
German-American	100	1,000,000	26,795							
Germania	50	500,000	65,361	10	10	10	10	July, '73. 5	90	95
Globe	25	200,000	33,394	11	11	12 1/2	14	July, '73. 5	100	
Greenwich	25	200,000	210,717	20	20	20	24	Apr., '72. 10	200	
Guardian	100	200,000	6,800	5			8 1/2	July, '73. 5		
Hamilton	15	150,000	91,359	10	15	17 1/2	14	July, '72. 5	140	145
Harbor	25	250,000	3,078	10	10	8 1/2		July, '73. 5	100	
Hoffman	50	200,000	8,143	10	10	10	10	July, '72. 5	72 1/2	80
Home	100	2,500,000	377,067	10	10	5	5	July, '72. 5	100	
Hope	25	150,000	13,377	11	12	9 1/2		July, '72. 5	80	85
Howard	10	150,000	3,078	10	10	10	10	July, '73. 5	90	
Importers & Trad.	100	200,000	16,598	10	10	10	10	July, '73. 5	85	90
Irving	50	200,000	59,857	10	10	10	10	Mar., '73. 5	120	
Jefferson	30	200,000	98,818	10	10	10	10	July, '73. 5	100	
Kings Co. (B'klyn.)	10	150,000	85,139	10	10	10	10	July, '73. 5	100	
Knickerbocker	40	280,000	99,483	20	15	20	15	July, '73. 10	180	
Lafayette (B'klyn.)	50	150,000	30,532	5	5		10	July, '73. 5	95	100
Lamar	100	200,000	11,545							
Lenox	25	200,000	30,692	10	10	10	10	July, '73. 5	80	82 1/2
Long Island (B'klyn.)	50	200,000	185,727	14	14	14	15	July, '73. 7	140	200
Lorillard	25	300,000	11,379					June, '73. 5	100	
Manuf & Builders	25	2,000,000	50,484					July, '73. 5	100	
Manhattan	100	200,000	50,484					July, '73. 5	90	95
Mech. & Trad'r's	25	200,000	186,329	15	16	18	20	July, '73. 10	150	
Mechanics (B'klyn.)	50	150,000	46,594	5 1/2	10	10	10	July, '73. 5	100	105
Mercantile	50	300,000	17,027	10	10	10	10	July, '73. 5	100	
Mercants	50	200,000	24,692	20	20	20	20	July, '73. 7	125	128
Metropolitan	10	300,000	4,844	4	11	12	12	July, '73. 5	65	
Montauk (B'klyn.)	50	150,000	125,010	10	11	12	16	July, '73. 10	145	
Nassau (B'klyn.)	50	200,000	175,510	10	11	14	14	July, '73. 10	140	
National	37 1/2	200,000	16,126	12	12	12	6	July, '71. 5		
N. Y. Equitable	55	210,000	199,972	18	18	18	20	July, '73. 10	170	
New York Fire	100	200,000	136,370	15	16	16	16	Feb., '73. 10	145	150
N. Y. & Co. Ins'rs.	100	200,000								
Niagara	70	400,000	131,693	10	10	8 1/2		July, '73. 5	90	95
North Elver	25	350,000	102,430	13	10	18	10	May, '73. 5	107	112
Pacific	100	200,000	215,368	16	23	20	20	July, '73. 10	185	190
Palm Beach	100	200,000	115,414	10	11	10	10	July, '73. 10	140	
Peter Cooper	20	150,000	164,139	11	12	12	16	Aug., '73. 10	135	140
People's	20	150,000	26,413	12	12	12	12	July, '73. 6	118	
Phoenix (B'klyn.)	50	1,000,000	43,838	10	11	12	10	July, '73. 5		
Reliance	50	200,000	12,110	11	12	11	10	July, '73. 5	75	80
Republic	100	800,000	18,772	10	10	10	10	July, '73. 6		
Resolute	100	200,000	25, 21	10	8 1/2			July, '71 3/4	70	
Rutgers	25	200,000	148,866	15	16	20		Aug., '73. 10	150	155
Safeco	100	200,000								
St. Nicholas	25	150,000	595	10	10	10	10	July, '73. 5	90	95
Standard	50	200,000	849	11	10	7	13 1/2	July, '73. 5		
Star	100	200,000	19,588	10	10	10	10	July, '73. 6	100	
Starline	100	200,000	19,588	10	10	10	10	Feb., '73. 10		
Strawson's	25	200,000	107,240	10	10	10	12	July, '72. 7	110	115
Tradesmen's	25	150,000	20,697	12	14	14	14	July, '73. 5	100	
United States	25	200,000	157,019	14	14	15	5	July, '73. 5	140	
Washington	100	200,000						July, '73. 5		
Williamsburg City	50	250,000	24,511	10	10	10	10	July, '73. 5		

Investments

AND

STATE, CITY AND CORPORATION FINANCES.

EXPLANATION OF STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

- 1. Prices of the most Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette," previously. Full quotations of all other securities will be found on preceding pages.
- 2. Government Securities, with full information in regard to each issue, the periods of interest payment, size or denomination of bonds, and numerous other details, are given in the U. S. Debt statement published in THE CHRONICLE on the first of each month.
- 3. City Bonds, and Bank, Insurance, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, with quotations, will usually be published the first three weeks of each month, on the page immediately preceding this.
- 4. The Complete Tables of State Securities, City Securities, and Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds will be regularly published on the last Saturday in each month. The publication of these tables, occupying fourteen pages, requires the issue of a supplement, which is neatly stitched in with the usual edition and furnished to all regular subscribers of THE CHRONICLE.

Taxation of Bondholders in Pennsylvania.—The *Philadelphia Inquirer* has the following: "Since the year 1864 on all the bonded interest paid by incorporated companies to their bondholders a tax has been withheld, the officers of such companies being required to deduct the said tax from their respective bondholders, remit it to the State Treasurer, and to make annual statements under oath to the Auditor-General of the amount of such interest paid and tax collected. Non-resident bondholders have always considered this tax to be unjust, and last Winter the Supreme Court of the United States decided in the case of Cleveland and P. & A. R. R. Company that the collection of such a tax from non resident bondholders by the State of Pennsylvania was unconstitutional; that if the State of Pennsylvania must levy such a tax she must be content to do so upon her own citizens. That a railroad or canal bond was personal property, and as such followed the domicile of its owner; and when such owner was the citizen of another State his personal property was not the subject of Pennsylvania taxation.

"To overcome the effect of this decision a new Act was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved March 21, 1873, reimposing the same tax, but putting it this time upon the companies, instead of on the bondholders as formerly—or, in other words, the tax was taken off the bondholders, who are the creditors and owners of the bonds, and was put on the companies who are the debtors, owing the bonds. Furthermore, this new Act of March 21, 1873, is ambiguous as to the time of its going into operation. Opinions differed among the officers of the companies as to whether the accruing interest on their respective bonded debts, maturing June 30, ult., and payable July 1, inst., was liable to the deduction of five per cent., as formerly under the eleventh section of the Act of 1868, which section, by the terms of the new Act of March 21, 1873, is continued in force for the purpose of collecting all taxes accruing to the date of its repeal, which is, from and after July 1, 1873. For the purpose of showing further that the officers of those companies who deducted the tax from their bondholders on the half year's interest payable July 1, inst., had authority for so doing, the following extract from instructions from the Auditor General's office is submitted:

"That the eleventh section of the Act approved May 1, 1868, entitled 'An Act to revise, amend and consolidate the several laws taxing corporations, brokers and bankers,' is hereby repealed, said repeal to date from and after the 1st day of July next, saving, however, to the Commonwealth the right to collect any taxes accruing under said section prior to the date of repeal aforesaid. Your first report under this Act will be due on the 1st day of January, 1874, and will be made for the half year ending December 31, 1873.

"From the above circular it is clear that the Auditor-General considers the eleventh section of the Act of 1868 in force on the 1st day of July inst., and that the treasurer of each company shall make his return of the half year's interest maturing June 30, 1873, stating the amounts paid to resident and to non-resident bondholders, the one being taxable and the other not, the first return under the new law of March 21, 1873, for the half year's interest ending December 31, 1873, not being due according to the said circular till January 1, 1874.

"The above reasons and instructions are relied upon as sufficient for deducting the tax from all resident bondholders on all interest maturing July 1st, instant. Whether the law of March 21, 1873, taxing the companies on the debts they owe, is constitutional or not remains to be seen."

Washington City Finances.—Mr. G. P. Hopkins, Deputy Comptroller for the District of Columbia, has published a letter refuting certain false statements in regard to the debt of the District, in which he says:

"The funded and bonded debt of the District of Columbia, including the debts of the late corporations, as per official report of the Comptroller, amounts to the sum of \$9,236,891.20; of this sum the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund command available resources for the reduction thereof during the current fiscal year, including the sinking fund tax laid and now due, and such purchases as the Commissioners have already made, to the amount of \$630,000. That this will be held and strictly applied to the reduction of the debt as required by law, no one in this community personally acquainted with the members of the Sinking Fund Commission can doubt. The Commissioners are men well versed in financial matters, noted for their integrity, and were selected for their responsible offices without regard to political considerations. Under the various acts of Congress and the Legislative Assembly of the District, they have the entire control and management of the funded and bonded debt of the District, subject to a limit by Congress to the sum of \$10,000,000.

"The several acts of the last Legislative Assembly of the District authorized an additional issue to the amount, in the

aggregate, of \$1,052,600, while the resources placed in the control of the Commissioners to decrease the debt, together with those already at their disposal, amount to the sum of \$630,000, the difference, \$422,600, being the extreme limit of increase authorized during the fiscal year, which, added to the present debt, will make in round numbers, at the close of this fiscal year, \$9,659,491.20—several hundred thousand dollars less than the amount limited by act of Congress.

"The ingenious theory that the authority granted the Board of Public Works to levy special taxes for certain public improvements against the property benefitted thereby, and authorizing the board to anticipate such taxes by the issue of their certificates, bearing a lower rate of interest than the tax upon which the certificates of the board are based, is founded upon an erroneous assumption of law and facts.

"Neither is it true to say that these certificates are a debt of the Board of Public Works, as they represent only so much taxes to become due to the board to be used for completing the public improvements, and are as much a resource of the Board as a debt.

"The fact should not be lost sight of, that provision by law has been made for making available not only the taxes in arrears heretofore assessed, upward of \$300,000, but also the arrears at the close of each fiscal year. Under the operation of this law, we have available resources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, as follows:

Taxes on real estate, 1873-74.....	\$1,900,000
Licenses and miscellaneous.....	225,000
Taxes in arrears.....	300,000

Total revenues.....\$2,425,000

While the total appropriations for the above by the Third Legislative Assembly amounts to less than \$2,100,000.

Milwaukee City Bonds.—A case was decided at the recent July term of the U. S. Circuit Court at Oshkosh which makes the "aid-bonds" issued by the city of Milwaukee in 1856 and 1857, to assist the construction of the projected Beloit and Superior Railroad, an expensive investment for the city. The amount of bonds issued by the city was \$200,000; these passed into the hands of innocent holders, and the city thereby became bound for the amount, though the road was never built and the city never received a dollar of benefit, either direct or indirect, in consideration. The bonds are not due until 1876 and 1877, but the accrued interest, together with the interest on the unpaid coupons, now amounts to about \$300,000. The decision referred to was in behalf of the holders of coupons for \$250,000 of this unpaid interest, and, as this will probably be a final verdict in the matter, it decides the claim for the remaining \$50,000 of interest, and also the \$200,000 of the principal, or \$500,000 in all.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Jersey City Finances.—The Continental National Bank has loaned to the Jersey City Board of Finance the sum of \$300,000 for seventy-five days. The loan is secured by a deposit with the bank of a city bond for \$330,000, upon the understanding that if during the seventy-five days the bank succeeds in selling the bond the debt shall be cancelled. If, however, the bank does not succeed, the city is to redeem the bond.—*Daily Bulletin*.

Portland & Ogdensburg.—The *Springfield Republican* says "While the Vermont Central and the Hartford & Erie Railroads have been passing through all sorts of transformations, and affording their creditors dissolving views of some high-priced securities, and while the Hoosac tunnel has been slowly boring through the mountain, and perplexing the people with fantastic visions of State ownership, a formidable competitor with these lines for the through freight of the West has come forward unobserved, and is now almost ready to commence business in earnest. We mean the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad. The exact length of this new line from Casco Bay on the Atlantic coast to Maquam Bay on Lake Champlain cannot be determined until the whole line is constructed, but it will not exceed 230 miles, and may not be more than 228. Of this distance about 117 miles, or a little more than half, lie in Vermont; about 60 miles in New Hampshire, 25 west of the Notch, and 35 east of it; and a little more than 50 miles are in Maine. The Maine portion, and about 15 miles of the New Hampshire portion east of the Notch, are now open for travel; of the Vermont division something more than 60 miles are open between West Concord and Hyde Park—so that a little more than half the whole line is open. But the three most important points on the line—Portland, St. Johnsbury and Swanton, on Lake Champlain—are not yet in connection with each other, or any two of them. St. Johnsbury and Swanton will be, probably, before next Summer, but two years may be needed to complete the road between Portland and St. Johnsbury. Apparently the cost of the whole 228 miles from Portland to Lake Champlain will fall short of \$7,500,000, and will be about \$30,000 a mile. Of this sum \$5,600,000 will be represented by a bonded debt—\$2,300,000, or \$20,000 a mile, being a mortgage on the 117 miles in Vermont, and \$3,300,000, or \$30,000 a mile, being a mortgage on the 111 miles in Maine and New Hampshire. The two sections of road are financially quite independent."

Chicago & Atlantic.—Articles of consolidation between the Chicago & Atlantic, the Chicago & Atlantic Extension and the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad Companies have been filed with the Secretary of the State at Indianapolis, Ind. The last named is the company which is now constructing the Baltimore & Ohio Company's line to Chicago. The object of the consolidated company is to build a direct line from Chicago to the eastern line of Ohio, there to connect with a line from that point to Pittsburg. The capital stock is to be \$4,000,000, and the general office is to be at Chicago. The office of the Indiana Division is at Huntington, Ind.

St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad.

(Returns for the Fiscal Year ended December 31, 1872.)

The St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad is one of the lines originally constructed under the patronage of the State of Missouri, and afterwards sold out to a new company. The road at the commencement of 1867 extended from St. Louis to the Pilot Knob (87 m. S. St. Louis) with a branch to Potosi. The existing company constructed the additional line to Belmont, and connected it by means of steam ferry boats with the Mobile and Ohio RR., at Columbus, Ky. The whole line has now been in operation between 3 and 4 years. The cost of the road to the Company January 12, 1867 (date of sale and purchase) was \$1,200,000; but of this purchase money the State remitted \$412,000, on condition that the company should construct a branch road from Pilot Knob to Mill Springs on the Arkansas State line, there to connect with the Cairo & Fulton Railroad (in progress), which, when completed will form a direct communication south to the Red River and the Texas roads looking to the Pacific coast. This Arkansas branch, which has recently been completed, is 48½ miles long. An extension of this branch will also be carried to Memphis, Tenn. The company own a very valuable land grant from Congress, the amount as estimated being about 1,400,000 acres. The statement as given below refer only to the line between St. Louis and Belmont, and the branches thereof, which appear to have cost the company, as measured by stocks and bonds, about \$17,000,000.

ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

Main Line—St. Louis, Mo., to Belmont, Mo.	195½ miles.
Branches—Mineral Point (61 m. S. St. Louis) Mo., to Potosi, Mo.	4 0
Bismark (75 m. S. St. Louis) Mo., to Pilot Knob, Mo.	11 3—15 3 "

Total length of main and branch railroad.	210 8 miles.
Second track 14, and sidings, &c., 23.	37 0 "

Total length of equivalent single track.	247 8 miles.
Gauge 60 inches. Rail (part steel) 56 pounds.	

Equipment—Locomotive engines 91; passenger cars 20; baggage, mail and express cars 13; and freight cars, box 757, platform 775, live stock 69, and other 150; total of all revenue cars, 1,784. Also 65 construction, road and service cars. Total of all cars, 1,849.

OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.

Train Mileage—Passenger trains run, 353,707, and freight trains, 579,686 miles. Total 933,393 miles.

Traffic—Passengers carried (the greater number short distances), 557,515; freight carried, 633,574 tons; freight carried one mile, 68,528,952 tons.

Gross Earnings—Passenger, \$406,568; freight, \$1,673,673; mails and express, \$56,379, and other, \$9,420.

Total (\$10-180 45 p. m.) \$2,146,039

Operating Expenses—Including taxes, &c. 1,458,399

Net Earnings—Excess of revenue over expenses \$687,640

FINANCIAL CONDITION AT CLOSE OF YEAR.

Capital stock 100,000 shares, at \$100	\$10,000,000
Funded debt \$7,000,000, viz.:	
1st mortgage 7 per cent cur. bonds, due Aug. 1, 1892.	4,000,000
2d mortgage 7 per cent gold bonds, due May 1, 1897.	3,000,000
Total capital stock and bonds provided.	\$17,000,000
Cost of road and appurtenances.	\$14,553,951
Cost of equipment including rolling stock.	1,951,989
Real estate not included above.	945,815
Materials and fuel on hand.	143,981
Cash and cash items.	153,733

Total cost of property and assets. \$17,748,469

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS FOR THREE YEARS.**Road and Equipment.**

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Road and branches, miles.	210 8	210 8	210 8
Second and side track.	37 0	37 0	37 0
Equivalent single track.	238 7	243 3	247 8
Locomotive engines.	46	54	91
Passenger cars.	24	23	20
Baggage, mail and express cars.	11	11	13
Freight and ore cars.	667	957	1,751
Total (including other cars).	741	1,002	1,849

Operations and Fiscal Results.

Passenger train mileage.	346,746	342,451	353,707
Freight train mileage.	288,273	390,012	579,686
Passengers carried.	557,555	576,618	557,575
Passenger mileage.		13,387,735	633,574
Freight (tons) carried.	405,006	454,962	68,528,952
Freight mileage.		42,896,153	
Gross earnings.	\$1,372,226	\$1,636,904	\$2,146,039
Operating expenses.	984,434	969,584	1,458,399
Net earnings.	387,792	667,320	687,640

Financial Condition at Close of Each Year.

Capital stock.	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
1st mortgage bonds.	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
2d mortgage bonds.			3,000,000
Total stock and bonds.	\$14,000,000	\$14,000,000	\$17,000,000
Road and equipment.	9,744,471	15,255,220	16,505,399
Real estate and buildings.	299,172	712,446	945,815

Total permanent property. \$10,043,643 \$15,947,666 \$17,451,754

The above is not a very satisfactory statement, but we are obliged to accept such statements as the company furnishes for our editorial use. It will be seen that the stock and bonds are shown to the full amount authorized.

Pennsylvania Railroad and its Southern Route.—WASHINGTON, August 7.—The Pennsylvania Railroad to-day acquired complete control, free of all legal complications, of the railroad between this city and Alexandria, and the Long Bridge across the Potomac. The Richmond & Danville Railroad Company has decided to surrender the lease of the North Carolina Railroad from Greensboro to Charlotte, and thus terminate all suits as to its validity and the right of lessee to change gauge of leased road.

Texas & Pacific Railroad.—The iron has been laid to Grand Saline, Texas, 60 miles west of Longview and 14 miles beyond Mineola. On the western end the tracklayers have reached section 70, 53 miles east of Dallas, an extension of 18 miles since the last report. The line from Shreveport to Dallas, and from Marshall to Jefferson is completed, a distance of 209 miles, with grading and bridging completed on 200 additional miles of road, and track going down at the rate of a mile per day.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial a short time since wrote of the road as follows: "The eastern section of the road consists of two branches—the Northern, starting from Texarkana, a point on Red River, opposite the terminus in Arkansas of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, which gives, or will give direct connection with the North and East. The Southern section, starting from Shreveport, the principal shipping point on Red River, converges with the Eastern section at Fort Worth. The importance of these two branches will be understood when the map is consulted.

From Fort Worth to the Pacific there is but one stem, which keeps along near the Thirty-second parallel, reaching the coast at San Diego, California. In the matter of distance between New York and the Pacific Coast, this road will have greatly the advantage over both the Northern and the Union Pacific. The following table of distances will show the distances from New York to the Western coast over the three "rival lines"—that is to say, when the rival lines shall have been completed.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

	Miles.
Shreveport to Longview.	60½
Longview to Fort Worth (junction).	133
Fort Worth to Franklin.	560
Franklin to Fort Yuma.	521
Fort Yuma to San Diego.	160

Total, Shreveport to San Diego.	1,474½
Branches—Marshall to Texarkana.	60½
Texarkana to Fort Worth.	230

Total lines of Texas & Pacific Railway. 1,764½

Comparative distances—	
New York to Puget Sound, via Northern Pacific.	3,546
New York to San Francisco, via Union Pacific.	3,388
New York to San Diego, via Texas & Pacific.	2,980
Difference in favor of Southern route—	
As compared with Northern Pacific.	666
As compared with Union Pacific.	493

LAND GRANTS.

The Southern Pacific has a smaller land grant than the Northern Pacific, but it is more valuable. The Northern Pacific has over fifty million acres, and the Southern Pacific thirty-four million, and the most of it is of considerable value.

This is the way the land grant is divided: From the United States, 13,107,200 acres in Arizona and New Mexico; 2,432,000 acres in California; from the State of Texas, 18,500,120 acres. Total, 34,040,320 acres.

This is an empire. The grant from Texas is particularly liberal, as millions and millions of acres of this land is really very fine. In Texas you will understand there are no public lands other than those owned by the State. The United States has no finger in the Lone Star real estate pie.

It is a question if these land grants are not the most liberal ever before made to a single corporation.

The road will cross the mountains in California, through the San Geronio Pass; the route finally decided upon is from San Diego directly up the coast, nearly forty miles northwestward, to the mouth of the San Luis Rey River, thence northeast through Santa Margarita Valley to Tamecula, and thence east by north to San Geronio Pass, making the distance something like one hundred and twenty miles. From the Pass to the Colorado crossing the distance will be nearly due southeast, and the first hundred and sixty miles of the road will thus form nearly three sides of a parallelogram.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore.—This company failed to pay the July interest on its bonds, which were held chiefly in Boston and New England. The amount of bonds issued on the 1st of January last was reported at \$5,350,000, and the net earnings on the part of the road operated, the average having been 170 miles, were \$218,499 67, which is a trifle more than four per cent on the bonded debt. A large share of the traffic of the road is lumber, which can only be carried at low rates, on account of the competition on the lake, and much of the country on the line is thinly peopled, though growing.

Covington & Lexington Railroad.—The directors at their last meeting ordered such statements laid before the public and the stockholders as would give an approximation, at least, to the true statement of the accounts. The total assets, as published in their annual report for the year ending December 31, 1872, were \$5,901,796. The total liabilities were \$3,467,315, and the surplus over all liabilities \$1,102,312. The amount due Bowler's estate is \$509,600, instead of \$1,482,000, as has been before stated. The President states that it is confidently believed that if the company can secure a fair settlement of its affairs it will pay all its just indebtedness, including that due the attorneys, and still retain the value of the stock at par, or nearly so.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.—At the annual meeting of this company in Grand Rapids, Mich., recently, it was stated that but \$200,000 of the \$1,250,000 equipment bonds authorized last year had been issued, and that, owing to dissatisfaction, the Continental Improvement Company had bought them in and proposed to turn them over to the railroad company, taking the equipment in lieu thereof, provided the stockholders agreed. The stockholders approved this action. It was stated that there were 996 freight cars on the road, and that a large increase in equipment was needed. It is expected that the road will reach Little Traverse Bay, the end of the land grant, by October 1.

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St. Paul & Pacific.—The arguments in the railroad case before Judge Dillon, at Davenport, Iowa, were closed on July 31st, and the Judge decided against the application of the bondholders for a receiver. The *St. Paul* (Minn.) *Pioneer* says: "The public interest centres upon the probable effect upon the prospects of the completion of the St. Vincent and Brainerd branches of the St. Paul & Pacific road. Mr. Cass, the President of the Northern Pacific, gave assurance to the Court upon authority of European bondholders, that if the St. Paul & Pacific did not go into the hands of a receiver, the money to finish the St. Vincent branch the coming Fall would be furnished. In regard to the Brainerd branch we have no definite information. It is but justice to the applicants for a receiver to say that similar assurances were given on their part. As the land-grant will again lapse, if the road shall not be completed this year, we cherish the hope that nothing will prevent the accomplishment of the work within the time specified in the Congressional act."

A dispatch to the *Chicago Times*, dated Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 1, says: "Some of the litigants in the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad case remained over to-day to have a conference. Judge Dillon was present, and an amicable agreement was reached regarding the steps to be taken to complete the St. Vincent extension, and save the land-grant if the Holland parties will agree within five days to advance money. A receiver will be appointed to expend the money under authority of the Court. The receiver will only have possession of that portion of the St. Paul & Pacific road from Watab to Brainerd, and from St. Cloud to St. Vincent, and will have nothing whatever to do with the main line to Breckin ridge. He will be authorized to borrow \$5,000,000 at 10 per cent for three years' time, which amount is thought sufficient to equip the road, and to pay \$500,000 due De Groot & Co., contractors. If a receiver is appointed, it is thought J. P. Farley, of Dubuque, will be selected."

Illinois Central.—London journals of the 19th of July had announcements of the offering of this company of \$3,000,000 of the 7 per cent gold bonds of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company, and an equal amount of similar bonds of the Mississippi Central Company, payable in 1912, the price being £174 per \$1,000 bond for the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern and £176 for the Mississippi Central bonds, with interest accrued since July 1 on the first and since May 1 on the second, and with the chief part of the payment deferred until October so as to make the proper issue price about £170. These bonds, with \$10,000,000 more to be used almost exclusively to retire the existing bonded debt of the two companies, are a first mortgage on all their property and also on the extension of 106 miles to Cairo now well under way and partly completed. The Illinois Central has agreed, in consideration of a contract for a working agreement, to purchase yearly, for 30 years, at a price not exceeding par in currency, \$100,000 of each issue of these bonds, thus covering the \$6,000,000 now offered. The Illinois Central also offered to pay on presentation the principal and accrued interest of the remainder of its construction bonds (\$3,338,500), not due until April 1, 1875, to such holders as will apply the payments to the purchase of the issues offered.

Subscriptions were received at the Illinois Central Railroad Company's offices in London and New York, at the New York office of the Southern Railroad Association (which works the two roads bonded) and by bankers in Amsterdam.

This makes it necessary for the Illinois Central to provide \$200,000 a year for the purchase of the bonds.

Lake Ontario Shore Railroad.—The *Oswego Daily Times* announces that the track laying on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad is completed to Ontario. The ballasting will be completed so that trains will run regularly to that place on and after August 1. Ontario is twelve miles beyond Sodus village, to which point trains now run, and fifty-two miles from Oswego. Work on the road west of Ontario, and also on the railroad bridge across the Genesee river at Charlotte, is now progressing favorably. Trains will probably run to Charlotte regularly by the last of October or the first of November. By the first of September the grading of the whole road to the Niagara river will be nine-tenths completed. The part of the road now completed is in excellent condition and doing a good paying business. Indeed, the traffic of the road, both in passengers and freight, is something remarkable for a new and unfinished road.

Canada Southern.—According to the *Buffalo Commercial* the branch of this road between Toledo and Trenton is all laid, and with the exception of some needed ballasting ready for the regular running of trains. From Trenton to Wyandotte the road-bed is graded, and the cattle-guards in place, and from Wyandotte to Detroit the work of grading is nearly completed. From Trenton west, the track is laid a distance of thirty miles, reaching within ten miles of Blissfield Junction. From Blissfield the road is open west a distance of twenty-six miles to Fayette. It is expected that the gap of ten miles east of the Junction at Blissfield will be completed shortly, giving a distance of sixty-six miles of the main line ready for business west of the Detroit River. Their large ferry-boat "Transfer," built for ferrying cars across the river, was on her trial trip on Saturday, and will be ready to assume the duties of her position at an early date.

Chicago & Alton.—In his circular, President Blackstone says: "It is proposed to set apart from the \$8,000,000 new mortgage, \$3,470,000, for the purpose of retiring and canceling a like amount of mortgage bonds, now outstanding and falling due at different periods. Of the remainder, \$4,530,000, it is proposed to sell \$1,500,000 this year, the proceeds to be applied in the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi river at Louisiana (of which your company will be the sole owner), the purchase of steel rails, con-

struction of double track, etc., to meet the present demands of our traffic. The remainder will be issued from time to time in the future, to provide means for the purchase of steel rails as an increased traffic may demand, and not otherwise."

"Notwithstanding the present insane clamor against railroads, their continued use is indispensable, and just and reasonable charges for transportation will be maintained. We may, therefore, anticipate a continued fair return upon our investment if we keep pace with the demands of our patrons by being at all times prepared to conduct transportation promptly and honorably."

Chicago & Paducah.—This company's bonds, to the amount of \$576,000, of an issue limited to \$18,000 per mile, were advertised in London in papers of the 12th of July. The road from Streator to Flora will be 200 miles long, 128 of which are in operation, and the remaining section of 72 miles will be begun immediately, and completed by May next. The bonds bear 7 per cent interest in gold, and are to be redeemed in 1902. The price of issue was 68 per cent.

Atlantic & Great Western.—English papers of the 12th of July had the advertisement of this company offering at 94 an issue of \$7,600,000 of 8 per cent "Western Extension certificates" secured by the deposit with trustees in London of 76,000 shares of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company, and of 152,000 shares (\$50 each) of the Atlantic & Great Western. The capital stock of the company is \$14,991,375, and for these 76,000 shares, forming a clear majority, the Atlantic & Great Western has made provisional agreements. These certificates can be exchanged July 1, 1876, for the shares of the Cleveland Company. Erie and Atlantic & Great Western security holders had the preference in the allotment of the shares.

Cairo & Fulton Railroad.—A despatch from Little Rock, Ark., dated August 7, says, the first passenger train south to the Little Missouri River on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad went down to-day. The Little Missouri is twenty and a half miles below Arkadelphia, and ninety-two below Little Rock. The track laying is progressing at the rate of a mile and a half per day, and it is the intention to reach Fulton in twenty days.

Canton Land Company.—The directors of the Canton Land Company have resolved for the present to put only \$2,500,000 of the \$5,000,000 six per cent gold bonds upon the market. The remainder of the funds will be retained by Messrs. Duncan & Von Hoffman until some further action is taken by the board. These bonds, it is understood, are intended only for the European markets.

California Narrow Gauge.—The estimate is that the Coast Narrow-gauge Railroad will cost \$50,000 per mile, for twelve miles running northward from Olems, in Marin county, the most costly portion of the road. On this section of the road there is a large force of hands at work, cutting tunnels, building bridges, &c. The company now have on the ground sufficient iron to lay twenty-three miles of road, and the rest to complete it to Knowlesville, at the mouth of Willow Gulch, is on the way. The Saucelito Company have given for depot purposes, shops, &c., land valued at \$150,000, the company agreeing to complete the road to San Rafael by August 1, 1874, under penalty of forfeiture of the land. There will be a bridge near Saucelito over 2,000 feet long. Piles for this bridge and for the wharf will be on the ground within a month. The contract for grading has been let for the sum of \$1,200,000.

Rhinebeck & Connecticut.—This company has executed a mortgage on its road for \$800,000 to George T. Olyphant as trustee. The road is to extend from Rhinebeck, N. Y., on the Hudson opposite Rondout, east to a connection with the Connecticut Western near Millerton. It is being built in the interests of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company to transport coal from Rondout (the northeast terminus of the Delaware & Hudson Canal) eastward.

Lowell & Andover.—By the terms of the lease of this projected road to the Boston & Maine Company, the road is to be built as a first class single track road, and connections are to be made in Lowell with the tracks of the Lowell & Framingham and Boston & Lowell roads. The Boston & Maine Company is to keep the road in repair and pay, as rent, 3 1/2 per cent semi-annually on the cost, provided the cost does not exceed \$750,000. The lease is for 99 years.

Memphis & Atlantic.—This railroad is already completed forty miles from Opelika, and the entire line to Childersburg on the Selma, Rome and Dalton road is under contract. It is expected that Corinth will be reached in at least two years, when the Grand Trunk line, which is to connect St. Louis with Port Royal on the South Atlantic, will be completed.

Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile.—The legal complications which caused a suspension of work upon the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad having been settled, work was resumed July 23, and will be pushed forward rapidly. The order made by the court is in substance that the bonds and interest (about \$170,000) shall be deposited with Messrs. Donnell, Lawson & Co., bankers, of New York, to be held by them in trust for Jackson County, to be paid the Kansas City, Memphis & Mobile Railroad Company upon the completion of the road-bed from Kansas City to Harrisonville.

Kansas Central Railroad.—This narrow gauge road, according to the *Kansas City Times*, has secured a loan of \$2,000,000, and will at once extend their road and branches 200 miles, tapping the Solomon Valley and other rich sections of the country West.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Aug. 8, 1873

There are few new features to trade; there has been a fair degree of activity in mercantile circles, and some of the leading staples have experienced important changes in values, and yet such an absence of speculative spirit continues to be felt that complaints of "dull times" are still heard on all sides. The most conspicuous variations have been the decline in cotton and petroleum, and the advance in coffee and some descriptions of hog products.

The following is a statement of the stocks of leading articles of domestic and foreign merchandise, at dates given:

	1872.	1873.
Beef.....	tcs. and bbis.	Aug. 1. July
Pork.....	bbis.	23,821 25,871
Tobacco, foreign.....	bbis.	69,922 50,689
Tobacco, domestic.....	bales.	14,065 34,735
Coffee, Rio.....	hhds.	17,940 25,937
Coffee, other.....	bags.	125,506 88,158
Coffee, Java.....	bags.	59,639 80,252
Coffee, Java, &c.....	bags.	16,234 20,548
Sugar.....	mats.	100,401 14,571
Sugar.....	hhds.	95,038 106,608
Sugar.....	boxes.	82,595 101,187
Sugar.....	bags, etc.	223,681 56,302
Melado.....	bags, etc.	75,540 227,663
Molasses.....	hhds.	2,464 8,842
Molasses.....	hhds.	10,870 2,788
Hides.....	bbis.	..... 650
Cotton.....	.....	207,500 237,300
Rosin.....	bales.	73,000 82,034
Spirits Turpentine.....	bbis.	27,516 74,600
Rice.....	bbis.	1,0 44,388
Rice, E. I.....	bbis.	395 2,747
Rice, Carolina.....	bags.	9,460 1,900
Gunny Cloth (Cal.).....	casks.	27,210 28,114
Gunny Bags.....	bales.	24,300 340
Linseed.....	bales.	23,900 25,400
Saltpetre.....	bags.	10,700 5,200
Saltpetre.....	bags.	96,975 16,384
Jute and Jute Butts.....	bags.	5,000 5,800
Manilla Hemp.....	bales.	81,150 116,300
Asbes.....	bales.	44,864 38,100
Freights here and there.....	cask.	240 51,511
		350 450

Freights have again materially advanced, especially for grain; the Liverpool steamers have obtained 13^d @14^d. for corn and wheat, and 4s for flour, and 11^d @12^d. has been paid for grain to the same port by sail, with large shipments of cheese at 70, and bacon at 50s. To Cork for orders, grain charters have been made at 9s. 4^d., and to the continent 9s. 9^d. @10s. Petroleum charters have been moderate. There is a scarcity of vessels in port, but it is stated that an easterly wind would bring in a large fleet. To-day charters were made for grain at 9s. 6^d. to Cork for orders and petroleum at 7s. 9^d. to Gibraltar for orders.

Provisions have been generally steady with a marked advance in mess pork, which has sold at \$18 for both August and September; extra prime has sold at \$15 25, old mess at \$16 50, and medium new mess at \$17 50. Lard, for an exception, has shown a decline, and there have been liberal sales of prime Western for September at 8½c., with a moderate business, at 8 7-16@8½c. for August, 8½c. for October, and 8½c. for November, and refined on the spot at 8½c. Bacon has been in moderate demand and has ruled steady; ice-cured long clear has sold at 8½@8½c., do. short rib at 9½c., and winter cured short clear at 10c.; short clear has sold for December at 7½c. Other cut meats have been steady but rather dull. Butter has been in fair demand and firm for the finer grades. Cheese has declined under large receipts, and the extreme price has latterly been 13½c., with the more general value of prime State factory 13c. To-day pork was lower for September, with business in new mess for that month at \$17 75, and some trade for August at \$18. Lard was higher for September, said to be due to speculative causes, and 3,000 lbs. sold for that month at 8½c., while October sold lower at 8 11-16c. Bacon and other cut-meats were quiet. Butter was in fair demand and steady. Cheese was in good demand, with 13½c. the figure for fancy London grade; there is a very large stock of common descriptions, which are dull of sale.

In petroleum there has been a further important decline; refined, in bbls., has sold as low as 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢., and quoted in cases at 22¢, while crude has been somewhat nominal at 7¢. in bulk; naphtha, in bbls., is quoted at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. In addition to the recent increase of production a partial cessation of the demand for the Baltic contributes to the depression. Rosin has declined to \$3 05 for strained, with a fair business, and spirits turpentine has declined under liberal arrivals to 42@42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Tallow has been fairly active at 88@8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. for prime country and city, and the sales to-day embraced 150,000 lbs. prime city at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Whiskey has daily declined, and closed at 95¢. Hides have ruled a shade firmer at 26¢. gold for dry Buenos Ayres; leather also doing better, about 10,000 sides having been taken for export. Metals have been quiet, but 200 tons Spanish lead sold at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. gold. Of oils, we notice sales of 500 bbls. crude sperm at \$1 40, with some menhaden at 40@41¢. Wool has been less active, but

Kentucky leaf tobacco has been comparatively quiet, but the sales for the week aggregate 800 hhds., of which 600 hhds. for export, and 200 hhds. for consumption, but we notice during the past week freight engagements for about 2,000 hhds. to London and Liverpool. Prices remain firm at 6½@8c. for lugs, and 9@14c. for leaf. Seed leaf has shown more activity at very full prices. Sales have been: Crop of 1870, 50 cases sundries, 7@10c.; crop of 1871, 200 cases sundries, 6@50c.; crop of 1872, 250 cases Connecticut, at 6@9c. for fillers, and 12@20c. for seconds; 38 cases New York, 15½c.; 400 cases Ohio at 5½@6c.; 200 cases Wisconsin at 6½@6½c., including a small lot of wrappers at a higher figure. Spanish tobacco more active, but at easier prices; sales 800 bales Havana at 80@95c.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York
following table compiled from Customs returns.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.
The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1873, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show *total values*, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

[illegible]

Imports of Leading Articles.
The following table, compiled from Custom House returns shows the foreign imports of leading articles at this port since Jan. 1, 1873, and for the same period of 1872 and 1871:
[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time 1872.	Same time 1871.		Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time 1872.	Same time 1871.
China, Glass and Earthenware	11,106	10,843	9,141	Metals, &c.—	4,288	4,271	4,599
China	3,561	3,941	38,630	Cutlery	2,011	3,009	5,041
China	332,640	400,154	308,438	Hardware	407,611	635,523	619,401
Glass	24,538	25,161	25,040	Lead, pigs	203,153	191,312	349,653
Glass plate	6,591	7,077	7,030	Steel	441,319	8,092,541	1,679,765
Buttons	3,417	3,755	3,623	Tin, boxes	14,185	140,111	136,972
Coco, tons	51,553	38,374	61,477	Tin slabs, lbs.	328,031	1,771,105	2,814,672
Coco, bags	20,768	19,549	13,664	Rags	73,572	86,644	85,676
Coffee, bags	719,970	914,469	690,489	Sugar, hds., tons	409,527	353,147	359,587
Coffee, bales	5,748	5,555	2,315	Sugar, & bbls	674,034	833,534	643,351
Drugs, &c.	19,908	25,396	16,217	Sugar, boxes & bags	75,068	34,608	87,119
Bark, Peruvian	20,017	17,792	17,153	Tea	45,315	41,912	24,016
Blea powders	2,333	2,972	6,117	Waste	2,793	3,680	2,497
Brimstone, tons	9	1,318	1,222	Wines, &c.	97,034	12,570	105,134
Cochineal	6,901	31,251	5,173	Champagne, bks.	10,821	124,243	130,919
Cremona	2,389	4,490	4,897	Wool, bales	34,424	71,346	39,541
Madder	417	2,566	1,839	Articles reported by value	141,204	1,236,164	1,168,121
Oil, essential	427	4	231	Wines	30,406	58,512	51,729
Oil, Olive	549	985	1,106	Corks	569,553	910,106	613,981
Opium	46,354	53,561	73,855	Fancy goods	195,908	209,773	194,087
Soda bi-carb.	40,611	46,618	35,171	Fish	512,036	415,012	516,162
Soda sal.	4,263	4,263	4,263	Oranges	116,308	112,631	112,631
Soda ash	1,821	10,417	7,356	Nuts	681,336	596,638	835,149
Starch	81,191	117,469	75,635	Peas	8,248	8,248	8,248
Spices, &c.	1,236	1,143	1,345	Spices, &c.	235,718	502,508	363,502
Hides, dressed	33,933	30,443	26,091	Ginger	46,523	2,333	51,946
Ivory	1,351	2,582	2,396	Pepper	76,153	400,546	81,921
Jewelry, &c.	2,239	2,453	9,271	Saltpetre	301,241	94,576	130,925
Linseed	811,342	362,056	812,213	Wax	276,705	212,224	192,221
Molasses	34,778	39,856	114,395	Castile	63,089	30,021	31,814
				Logwood	266,235	309,561	188,467
				Mahogany	79,367	9,705	75,240

Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since January 1.
The receipts of domestic produce have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '72.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '72.
Ashes, pkgs.	120	4,226	4,393	Pitch	2,551	11,235	1,764
Breadstuffs	50,873	1,807,277	1,448,973	Oil cake, pkgs.	2,551	11,235	81,391
Flour, bbls.	850,413	13,343,381	4,482,805	Peas, bags	1,006	64,973	55,592
Wheat, bbls.	597,912	9,389,677	2,246,575	Provisions	22,453	467,191	318,508
Corn	163,136	6,205,281	7,016,308	Butter, pkgs.	329,979	99,384	182,722
Oats	15,036	549,516	200,846	Cheese	3,191	401,092	244,945
Rye	5,446	151,931	1,464,256	Cutmeats	6,867	820,081	121,733
Chestnuts	100	59,785	95,905	Eggs	254	102,321	108,425
Beans, bbls.	3,171	99,511	166,332	Pork	135	17,216	13,929
C. meat, bbls.	11,699	551,576	574,371	Lard, pkgs.	6,201	250,513	260,922
Cotton, bales	220	3,909	3,499	Lard, kgs.	132	7,829	8,055
Hemp, bales	2,611	411,779	478,257	Rice, pkgs.	11,902	192,957	196,794
Hides, No.	2,611	411,779	478,257	Starch	381	12,851	15,824
Hops, bales	39,521	1,587,755	2,093,406	Searine	1,118	1,118	738
Leather, hds.	171	30,635	30,635	Sugar, bbls.	171	30,635	30,635
Molasses, hds.	74	22,727	31,283	Sugar, hds.	4,288	4,288	4,288
Nuts, bbls	6,606	6,217	81,283	Tallow, pkgs.	2,991	82,042	47,466
Nav Stores	1,545	10,068	41,221	Tobacco, pkgs.	3,327	11,341	22,271
Car, bbls	7,611	523,419	361,758	Tobacco, hds.	4,239	5,947	41,305
Soft soap	316	2,011	22,740	Whiskey, bbls.	1,006	64,973	55,592
Spirits turp.				Wool, bales	98,312	98,312	98,312
Straw				Dressed hogs, No.			

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 8, 1873.
By special telegrams received to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, August 8. It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 10,634 bales against 12,255 bales last week, 12,618 bales the previous week and 13,883 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1872, 3,586,253 bales against 3,712,009 bales for the same period of 1871-72, showing an increase since September 1, 1872, of 874,244 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and for the corresponding weeks of the five previous years are as follows:

Received this week at—	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
New Orleans.....bales.	1,817	232	3,214	913	348	198
Mobile	3,507	24	558	280	114	25
Charleston	2,101	134	774	1,013	166	200
Savannah	1,313	721	1,305	210	15	
Texas	459	153	1,674	242	47	100
Tennessee, &c.	1,939	221	1,705	1,389	562	
Florida	1	1	1	8		
North Carolina	2,497	181	655	395	171	118
Virginia						
Total this week.....	10,634	1,175	9,454	5,740	1,437	666
Total since Sept. 1.....	3,586,253	2,712,009	2,928,224	2,824,836	2,112,547	2,182,855

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 14,389 bales, of which 12,113 were to Great Britain, 1,726 to France, and 300 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 143,456 bales. Below are the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season:

	Exported to—	Total this week.	Same w'h 1872.	Stock.	1873.	1872.
Week ending August 3.	G. Brit. France Contint					
New Orleans	4,945	1,736	6,074	16,731	6,598	
Mobile				9,517	750	
Charleston		300	1,800	4,073	3,961	
Savannah				1,627	1,383	
Texas				9,631	1,048	
Tennessee, &c.				7,811	9,068	
Florida				73,387	56,143	
North Carolina				24,000	12,000	
Virginia						
Other ports						
Total	12,113	1,726	14,389	11,139	9,068	
Since Sept. 1	1,874,297	952,750	494,512	2,620,189	1,944,679	

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 5,771 bales, while the stocks to-night are 61,631 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Aug. 1, the latest mail dates:

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Coast-wise Ports.	Stock.
	1872.	1871.	Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign.	Total.		
New Orleans	1,288,453	953,536	718,951	190,677	349,743	1,159,371	220,612	22,121
Mobile	328,264	285,667	114,835	1,073	122,120	127,931	187,691	11,077
Charleston	366,843	269,055	118,415	15,863	22,609	156,897	216,363	3,927
Savannah	607,855	445,255	107,154	25,358	32,909	365,221	248,591	1,664
Texas	334,250	189,647	168,821	6,100	13,584	207,505	119,337	10,454
New York	161,051	105,408	498,208	6,081	34,130	538,314		69,482
Florida	12,681	18,698					12,681	
No. Carolina	56,721	61,973					56,721	
Virginia	414,807	273,069	5,672				5,672	
Other ports	61,194	1,553	28,283	200	11,006	39,489		
Total this year	35,576,609		1860,784	251,004	494,212	2,006,000	1,489,563	143,596
Total last year	2710,831	1437,619	183,549	314,443	1225,611	1,104,466		99,098

There has been the past week a decided decline in cotton on the spot, except for ordinary, which grade, as will be remembered, did not share in the late advance. On Tuesday the quotations were reduced for good ordinary 1/2c. to 17 1/2c. for Uplands, and 17 1/2c. for New Orleans, and for grades above good ordinary the reduction was 1/2c. to 20 1/2c. for Middling Uplands, and 20 1/2c. for Middling New Orleans. Yesterday there was a further reduction of 1/2c., making a decline of one cent on the medium grades since the previous Thursday, 1/2c. on good middling, and 1/2c. on good ordinary, ordinary remaining unchanged. At these declining prices the demand has been good, both for consumption and export, and as receipts here have been quite moderate, there has been a small reduction in the stock. The close to-day was without further change. For future delivery the market has been irregular, showing great sensitiveness for this month's delivery. August contracts experienced a decided decline the early part of the week, on Wednesday selling down to 18 13-16c., a falling off of 1/2c. from the previous Friday, followed, however, by a brisk demand and a recovery on Thursday to 18 15-16c., and a further recovery on 'Change to-day to 19 3-16c., and after 'Change to 19 7-32c., being a recovery of 13-32c. from the lowest point this week. The later months also declined early in the week, but yesterday there was a recovery of 1-16c., and to-day they were 1-16c. higher than yesterday. The recovery in August contracts was due mainly to the demand to cover short sales, arising out of the fear of further efforts being made in the way of a corner later in the month. Somewhat less favorable crop reports have also affected the entire market as the week closes. The prices for futures last reported were: For August, 19 3-16c.; September, 18 1/2c.; October, 17 13-16c.; November, 17 19-32c. The total sales of this description for the week are 74,950 bales, including — free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 9,351 bales, including 4,550 for export, 3,954 for consumption, 227 for speculation, and 220 in transit. Of the above 377 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas
Ordinary.....per lb.	14 1/2c.	14 1/2c.	14 1/2c.	14 1/2c.
Good Ordinary.....	15 1/2c.	15 1/2c.	15 1/2c.	15 1/2c.
Strict Good Ordinary.....	16 1/2c.	16 1/2c.	16 1/2c.	16 1/2c.
Low Middling.....	17 1/2c.	17 1/2c.	17 1/2c.	17 1/2c.
Middling.....	18 1/2c.	18 1/2c.	18 1/2c.	18 1/2c.
Good Middling.....	19 1/2c.	19 1/2c.	19 1/2c.	19 1/2c.

Below we give the sales of spot and transit cotton and price of Uplands at this market each day of the past week:

	SALES.					PRICES.			
	Exp't.	Con. sum.	Spec.	Trans.	Total.	Ord'y.	Good Ord'y.	Low Middling.	Middling.
Saturday.....	329	254	64	...	653	11 1/2c.	17 1/2c.	19 1/2c.	20 1/2c.
Sunday.....	769	...	...	...	833	11 1/2c.	17 1/2c.	19 1/2c.	20 1/2c.
Tuesday.....	956	1,015	19	...	1,990	14 1/2c.	17 1/2c.	19 1/2c.	20 1/2c.
Wednesday.....	894	750	3	220	1,867	14 1/2c.	17 1/2c.	19 1/2c.	20 1/2c.
Thursday.....	1,604	388	74	...	2,066	14 1/2c.	17 1/2c.	19 1/2c.	20 1/2c.
Friday.....	388	1,597	7	...	1,992	14 1/2c.	17 1/2c.	19 1/2c.	20 1/2c.
Total.....	4,950	3,954	227	220	9,351				

For forward delivery the sales (including — free on board) have reached during the week 74,950 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

For August.				For November.			
bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
1,600	19 7-32	4 7/8	18 3-16	200	17 1/2	200	17 1/2
4,000	19 1/4	4 7/8	18 3-16	200	17 1/2	200	17 1/2
5,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	200	17 1/2	200	17 1/2
3,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	200	17 1/2	200	17 1/2
3,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	200	17 1/2	200	17 1/2
1,400	18 25-32	4 7/8	18 3-16	200	17 1/2	200	17 1/2
10 no not 11	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	200	17 1/2	200	17 1/2
4,000	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	200	17 1/2	200	17 1/2
1,000	18 31-32	4 7/8	18 3-16	200	17 1/2	200	17 1/2
4,450	19	4 7/8	18 3-16	200	17 1/2	200	17 1/2
1,800	19 1-32	4 7/8	18 3-16	200	17 1/2	200	17 1/2
3,800	19 1-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	200	17 1/2	200	17 1/2
2,400	19 3-32	4 7/8	18 3-16	200	17 1/2	200	17 1/2
5,800	19 1/4	4 7/8	18 3-16	200	17 1/2	200	17 1/2
1,000	18 3-8	4 7/8	18 3-16	200	17 1/2	200	17 1/2
1,000	18 3-8	4 7/8	18 3-16	200	17 1/2	200	17 1/2
1,800	18 5-32	4 7/8	18 3-16	200	17 1/2	200	17 1/2
52,350 total Aug.				1,500 total Nov.			
For September.				For December.			
5,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
2,400	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7/8	18 3-16	400	17 1/2	400	17 1/2
1,800	18 13-16	4 7					

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our reports by telegraph to-night for the Gulf and Atlantic States are quite favorable, though scarcely as satisfactory as a week ago. The showery weather has continued, and this being favorable to the increase and development of the caterpillars, there appears to be a little less confidence in some quarters of their being destroyed. Mixtures of Paris green are, however, being used freely, and in some cases successfully. Whether this remedy will prove as efficacious as is hoped, the result only can determine, but in the meantime much rain is not by any means desirable. From the Southwest our reports are more satisfactory. It has been showery at New Orleans on more than half the days of the week. At Mobile they have had rain on every day of the week; in some sections they are having too much rain, but as yet the caterpillars have done but limited damage. There has been rain on three days at Selma; the caterpillars are gradually increasing, especially on black lands west of Selma; no serious damage has thus far been done by them except in that locality; the planters are fighting the caterpillars vigorously with Paris green and arsenic. At Montgomery more than half the days of the week have been showery, but as the week closes there is a favorable change; the damage by caterpillars is still limited, owing to the effective use of Paris green. Our Columbus telegram also says that they are having too much rain there: on more than half the days of the week it has rained. It has also been showery at Savannah; crop reports there are considered more favorable. Our Augusta telegram states that planters are complaining because they are having too much rain; it is pleasant to-day. Our Charleston telegram states that they have had warm, sultry and wet weather, with a favorable change as the week closes; the caterpillars are doing some damage among the Sea Islands, and there are reports of rust in the uplands. At Memphis it has rained on two days; crop reports are favorable; the nights are too cool. The thermometer has averaged 85 at Montgomery, 83 at Selma, 81 at Mobile, 81 at Macon, 82 at Columbus, 81 at Savannah.

FIRST BALE OF NEW COTTON.—We have a telegram from Savannah to-night stating that the first bale of the new crop of cotton was shipped to-day from Valdosta, Georgia, by Messrs Stegall & Lathrop to W. Lathrop & Co., of Savannah. Last year the first bale of new cotton was received at Savannah July 31.

STOCK OF COTTON IN NEW YORK.—The official count of stock, July 31, 1873, as made by Mr. Easton, Chairman of the Statistical Committee of the Cotton Exchange, makes the total on that day 78,546 bales, of which 64,129 bales are in warehouses in New York, 9,525 bales in warehouses in Brooklyn, 113 bales on wharves, and 4,780 bales on shipboard not cleared.

THE USES AND ABUSES OF CONTRACTS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.—An editorial article on this subject will be found on a previous page.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—According to our cable dispatch received to-day, there have been 1,000 bales shipped from Bombay to Great Britain the past week and 1,000 bales to the continent, while the receipts at Bombay, during the same time have been 1,000 bales. The movement since the first of January is as follows. These are the figures of W. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and are brought down to Thursday, Aug. 7:

	—Shipments this week to—			—Shipments since Jan. 1 to—			Week's receipts.
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	
1873....	1,000	1,000	2,000	746,000	193,000	839,000	1,000
1872....	2,000	....	2,000	593,000	226,000	829,000	900
1871....	19,000	....	19,000	645,000	311,000	956,000	11,000

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last year there is no difference this year in the week's shipments from Bombay to all of Europe, and that the total movement since Jan. 1 shows an increase in shipments of 10,000 bales compared with the corresponding period of 1872.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, ETC.—The market for gunny cloth closes strong, and holders are firm at 14c.; we note sales aggregating in all about 3,000 rolls, at 13½@14c., and in Boston a few lots have changed hands at 13½@13¾c.; the market is rather quiet for both Borneo and India cloth; the former we quote at 14c. currency, and the latter at 10@10½c. The Boston *Shipping List* says that the principal holders there are not offering except at a material advance, owing to the excellent crop reports from the South. The burning of 2,500 bales gunny cloth of 360 yards each by the fire on Thursday last at East Boston, has also had its influence on the market, as it removes so much material available for bagging purposes. Bags are steady, but we note very little inquiry; quoted at the close at 14c. Jute butts have been fairly active since our last, some 7,000 bales having changed hands at prices varying from 2c. cash and time, to 2 1-16c. cash; the price asked at the close is 2c. cash, but some purchases could probably be effected at a lower figure.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON AS MADE UP BY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH.—Below we give our table of visible supply, as made up by cable and telegraph to night. The continental stocks and afloat are the figures of last Saturday, but the totals for Great Britain are this week's returns, and consequently brought down to Thursday evening; hence to make the totals the complete figures for to night (Aug. 8), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only for Great Britain, but for the Continent the exports of the entire week

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Stock at Liverpool.....	845,000	936,000	643,000
Stock at London.....	201,750	241,000	85,005
Total Great Britain stock	1,046,750	1,177,000	728,005
Stock at Havre.....	152,000	243,000	89,000
Stock at Marseilles.....	14,250	20,000	20,000
Stock at Barcelona.....	45,000	60,000	56,000
Stock at Hamburg.....	34,000	42,000	12,000
Stock at Bremen.....	52,500	31,000	47,000
Stock at Amsterdam.....	104,500	71,000	49,000
Stock at Rotterdam.....	32,500	8,000	11,000
Stock at Antwerp.....	29,500	45,000	20,000
Stock at other continental ports.....	85,000	89,000	75,000
Total continental stocks.....	549,250	609,000	379,000
Total European stocks.....	1,596,000	1,786,000	1,107,005
India cotton afloat for Europe.....	379,000	428,000	379,000
American cotton afloat for Europe.....	78,000	29,000	89,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe.....	56,000	63,000	46,000
Stock in United States ports.....	143,476	81,825	137,095
Stock in United States interior ports.....	21,954	6,703	14,784
United States exports this week.....	3,000	1,000	1,000
Total visible supply.....	2,277,410	2,395,528	2,150,894
Of the above, the totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:			
<i>American—</i>			
Liverpool stock.....	347,000	268,000	310,000
Continental stocks.....	232,000	174,000	216,000
American afloat to Europe.....	78,000	29,000	89,000
United States stock.....	143,456	81,825	137,095
United States interior stocks.....	21,954	6,703	14,784
United States exports this week.....	3,000	1,000	1,000
Total American.....bales.	825,410	560,528	797,829
<i>East Indian, Brazil, &c.—</i>			
Liverpool stock.....	498,000	668,000	303,000
London stock.....	201,750	241,000	85,000
Continental stocks.....	317,250	435,000	163,000
India afloat for Europe.....	379,000	428,000	756,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat	56,000	63,000	46,000
Total East India, &c.....	1,452,000	1,835,000	1,353,000
Total American.....	825,410	560,528	797,829
Total visible supply.....bales.	2,277,410	2,395,528	2,150,894
Price Middling Uplands, Liverpool.....	8½d.	10d.	8½@8¾d.

These figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight to-night of 118,113 bales as compared with the same date of 1872, and an increase of 126,576 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1871.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1872:

	—Week ending Aug. 8, 1873—			—Week ending Aug. 9, '72—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	837	646	3,301	116	454	1,730
Columbus.....	77	295	1,328	20	20	195
Macon.....	42	50	1,697	26	41	460
Montgomery....	74	227	1,615	2	11	368
Selma.....	127	179	348	6	....	101
Memphis.....	1,817	3,629	7,417	141	235	3,113
Nashville.....	753	1,135	6,248	4	223	736
	3,727	6,161	21,954	315	984	6,703

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 2,434 bales, and are to-night 15,251 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts have been 3,112 bales more than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease since last week, the total reaching 7,341 bales, against 8,989 bales last week. Below we give our usual table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1872; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1872

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	July 16.	July 23.	July 30.	Aug. 6.		
Liverpool.....	8,252	10,053	8,953	7,341	504,037	340,741
Other British Ports.....	....	....	....	....	1,507	2,826
Total to Gt. Britain	8,252	10,053	8,953	7,341	505,544	343,567
Havre.....	10	....	36	....	6,031	946
Other French ports.....	....	....	....	....	....	119
Total French	10	....	36	....	6,031	1,065
Bremen and Hanover.....	....	....	....	....	18,983	5,380
Hamburg.....	....	....	....	....	4,607	349
Other ports.....	5	....	....	....	8,329	1,141
Total to N. Europe.	5	....	....	....	31,409	6,870
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c	....	....	....	....	2,741	1,196
All others.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total Spain, &c......	....	....	....	....	2,741	1,196
Grand Total	8,267	10,053	8,989	7,341	545,725	352,698

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since September 1, 1872:

Receipts from	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA.		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.	4,323	129,837	51,761	1,079	4,717	1,710		
Texas.	1,535	63,110	18,736		985			
Savannah.	840	169,689	41,267	124	18,912	20	11,156	
Mobile.			12,033					
Florida.		1,494						
Sth Carolina.	1,171	164,948	14,436		374	17	10,214	
Nth Carolina.	217	29,577	132	169	12,537	102	20,867	
Virginia.	1,517	223,110	136	83,147		222	48,021	
North'n Ports.	959	13,462	636	87,076				1,097
Tennessee, &c.	1,397	159,949	161	24,715	197	18,371	201	15,564
Foreign.	83	12,999	34	146	105			
Total this year.	12,042	963,175	1,017	332,439	1,569	55,801	575	103,719
Total last year.	2,911	725,286	1,490	279,176	119	70,300	500	108,190

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 11,289 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week:

NEW YORK.—To Liverpool, per steamers Lord Clive, 924.... Manhattan, 2,070.... Adriatic, 352.... City of Brooklyn, 685.... Calabaria, 645.... Spain, 1,077.... Java, 267.... per ships Washington, 866.... Crusader, 435....		NEW ORLEANS.—To Liverpool, per steamer Calcedonian, 3,674....		PHILADELPHIA.—To Liverpool, per steamer Kenilworth, 374....	
Total.		Total.		Total.	
11,389		3,674		374	

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form are as follows:

NEW YORK.		Liverpool.		Total.	
New York.		7,341		7,341	
New Orleans.		3,674		3,674	
Philadelphia.		374		374	
Total.		11,389		11,389	

Below we give all news received, during the week, of disasters to vessels carrying cotton from any port of the United States:

S. C. EMBURY, from Jacksonville for Wilmington, N. C., with turpentine and cotton grounded A. M. July 28 opposite Masonboro. Assistance was sent her from Wilmington, her cargo moved to the beach and the vessel floated 29th, without damage to vessel or cargo.

NEW PROCESS OF PRESSING COTTON.—As a matter of interest to the shippers of cotton, we see it stated that an experiment was tried on Wednesday, which was eminently satisfactory, for compressing cotton by a new process. At the suggestion of the agent of the French Trans-Atlantic Line of steamers, bales of cotton which had once been compressed were reduced from thirty-three inches to eighteen in width, thereby saving to the Steamship Company nearly three and a half tons measurement in the space in the vessel's hold occupied by twenty bales. Whether this extreme pressure will not injure the fibre would seem to us questionable.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 115½ and 115¾, and the close was 115¾. Foreign Exchange market is steady. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 108¾@108¾; short 109¾@109¾, and Commercial, 108¾@108¾. Freights closed at ½@7-16d. by steam and 5-16d. @ 3d. by sail to Liverpool, 1c. gold by steam and 1c. by sail to Havre, and 1c. by steam to Hamburg.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—5 P. M.—The market has ruled quiet and steady to-day, with sales footing up 12,000 bales including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. The sales of the week have been 64,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were taken for export and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 845,000 bales, of which 347,000 bales are American. The stock of cotton at sea, bound to this port is 332,000 bales, of which 48,000 bales are American.

	July 18.	July 25.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 8.
Total sales.	71,000	77,900	111,000	64,000
Sales for export.	9,000	7,000	11,000	5,000
Sales on speculation.	5,000	7,000	16,000	5,000
Total stock.	897,000	899,000	848,000	845,000
Stock of American.	363,000	373,000	355,000	347,000
Total afloat.	443,000	380,000	379,000	368,000
American afloat.	111,000	66,000	53,000	48,000

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Upl'ds.	8½@	Holl.	8½@	8½@	8½@	8½@
Orleans.	9½@	day.	9½@	9½@	9½@	9½@

Trade Report.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

EUROPEAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets our correspondent in London, writing under the date of July 26, states:

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—The cotton market continues quiet, with the tendency of prices rather in favor of buyers, and quotations in some instances are slightly reduced. For Sea Island there has continued a good demand, chiefly confined to the better grades of Carolina, and full rates have been paid. American is in fair demand, but abundantly offered, and rather lower in price. Brazil continues to be supplied very freely.

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton, compared with those of last year:

	—Ord. & Mid.—	—Fair & g'd fair—	—Good & Fine—	—Same date 1872—
Sea Island.	16	19	23	24
Florida.	14	17	20	22

	Ord.	G.Ord.	L.Mid.	Mid.	8½	9½	10	10½	11	M.F.
Upland.	6½	7½	8½	8½	9½	10	10½	10½	10½	10½
Mobile.	6½	7½	8½	8½	9½	10	10½	10½	10½	10½
N.O. & Tex.	6½	7½	8 7-16	9	9½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½

Since the commencement of the year the transactions on speculation and for export have been:

	—Taken on spec. to this date—			—Actual exp. from Liv., Hull & other outports to date—		Actual exp't from U.K. in
	1873.	1872.	1871.	1873.	1872.	1872.
American...	99,370	173,840	214,910	70,896	62,024	132,030
Brazilian...	2,540	82,080	71,350	9,069	26,462	42,280
Egyptian...	6,090	31,880	20,560	5,700	4,895	11,040
W. Indian...	920	3,580	7,200	7,082	5,557	33,680
E. Indian...	41,220	202,810	57,000	105,654	141,010	553,740
Total...	150,140	494,190	401,020	199,001	233,948	742,770

The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks on hand on Thursday evening last:

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.		—Sales this week—		Total this year.		Same period 1872.		Average weekly sales.	
		Trade.	Ex. Speculation.						
American.	bales.	36,690	1,920	5,450	44,060	1,157,336	1,078,720	35,320	28,070
Brazilian.		9,290	1,570	220	11,080	204,990	477,950	6,400	12,640
Egyptian.		5,320	440	70	5,830	159,830	186,100	5,430	5,190
Smyrna & Greek.		1,750	240	130	2,120	55,600	55,920	1,400	1,530
East Indian.		10,370	3,250	1,100	14,720	461,410	718,340	10,450	10,970
Total.		63,390	7,420	6,970	77,780	2,047,990	2,529,490	59,000	58,400

Imports.		To this date.		Total.		Stocks.		Same date.		Dec. 31.	
		This week.	1873.	1872.	1872.	This day.	1872.	1872.	1872.	1872.	1872.
American.		54,756	1,046,241	1,033,312	1,402,131	379,020	301,540	33,570	63,670	63,670	63,670
Brazilian.		6,661	276,990	521,239	709,655	113,460	183,560	25,680	25,680	25,680	25,680
Egyptian.		171,776	172,918	287,042	58,150	69,080	44,210	44,210	44,210	44,210	44,210
Smyrna & Gr'k.		15,616	15,197	17,147	11,093	9,650	20,450	20,450	20,450	20,450	20,450
W. Indian.		3,149	47,277	73,445	140,393	20,060	35,570	35,570	35,570	35,570	35,570
East Indian.		7,759	453,324	542,535	857,942	317,590	368,040	266,940	266,940	266,940	266,940
Total.		72,265	2,373,128	2,358,640	3,414,313	899,370	965,440	421,050	421,050	421,050	421,050

Of the present stock of cotton in Liverpool 42½ per cent is American, against 31 per cent. last year. Of Indian cotton the proportion is 35½ per cent, against nearly 38 per cent.

LONDON, July 26.—The market is firm, and the quotations are rather higher. Annexed are the particulars of imports, deliveries and stocks:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Imports, Jan. 1 to July 24.	150,907	286,572	175,436
Deliveries.	133,391	210,790	191,821
Stocks, July 24.	83,240	236,109	211,545

Return of the quantities of cotton imported and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom during the week ended July 17:

	Amer.	Brazil.	E. Ind.	Egypt.	Miscel.	Total.
Imported.....bales.	23,059	10,467	27,282	853	1,457	63,118
Exported.....	2,231	300	6,593	423	1,584	11,131

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., Aug. 8, 1873.

There has been no important feature to the flour market during the past week. Receipts have continued moderate, and the offerings have been limited, and although some concessions have been necessary in order to close out large lines the general market is without decline, and the close comparatively firm for the lower grades, in sympathy with wheat. A few thousand bbls. of common Western spring extras have been taken by shippers at \$6 @ \$6.10, but on the whole the market has been quiet. Rye flour has slightly improved, and in corn meal considerable activity has been noticed. To-day the market was quiet but firm.

The wheat market has been variable. Early in the week there was much depression under dull accounts from abroad, and a further advance in ocean freights, 1½d. being paid by steam to Liverpool. On Tuesday there was a large business at \$1.22 @ \$1.28 for No. 3 spring, and \$1.35 @ \$1.40 for No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee. On Wednesday there was a good business at \$1.25 @ \$1.30 for No. 3 Spring, with \$1.40 bid at the close for No. 2 Milwaukee. Yesterday there was great activity, the business aggregating about a half million bushels, mainly in No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1.42½ @ \$1.43 on the spot, and \$1.40 @ \$1.41½ for September and October delivery, but including about a hundred thousand bushels No. 3 Spring at \$1.28 @ \$1.39. The demand was said to be in part from the continent. Winter wheats remain very quiet. The supplies of wheat at all points continue large for the season. To-day there was less activity, the sales embracing No. 2 Milwaukee at \$1.43 @ \$1.44 on the spot, and \$1.43 for October delivery.

Indian corn has remained without important change in prices or much activity. The supply has been limited, but there is a liberal quantity close at hand, and shippers have been embarrassed by the scarcity and high rates of ocean freights. Of canal mixed, heated and kiln-dried have sold at 50 @ 52½c.; fair to prime steamer mixed, 53 @ 55½c., and sail do. at 56c.; with choice mixed and yellow by rail at 57 @ 58½c. White corn scarce, with sales 0

Western as high as 76c. To day prime canal mixed sold at 54½¢ 55c., and heated do. at 49¢ 51c.

Rye has been active and higher; about 150,000 bush. Western, part to arrive, have been sold at 80¢ 82c., the higher price being paid yesterday for a boat load in store. To-day holders were firm at 85c. afloat.

Oats have advanced, owing mainly to a falling off in the supply; No. 2 Chicago has sold at 44c afloat, and prime white, 51¢ 52c in store. The close is quiet at the advance. Canada Peas have sold in a small way at \$1 in bond.

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.		GRAIN.	
Superfine State and West.	50 bbl. \$5 00@5 55	Wheat—No. 2 spring, bush.	\$1 38@1 44
Extra State, &c.	6 25@6 50	No. 1 spring.	1 48@1 50
Western Spring Wheat		Red Western.	1 45@1 55
extras.	6 00@6 30	Amber do.	1 60@1 70
do double extras.	6 75@8 25	White.	1 55@1 80
do winter wheat extras		Corn—Western mixed, new	49@56
and double extras.	7 00@10 25	White Western.	75@78
City shipping extras.	6 75@7 00	Yellow Western.	58@60
City trade and family		Southern, white.	75@78
brands.	7 75@10 00	Rye—State and Canada.	82@85
Southern bakers' and fa		Western.	82@85
mily brands.	9 00@10 25	Oats—New Black.	41@42
Southern shipp'g extras.	7 25@8 25	Chicago mixed.	43@44½
Rye flour, superfine.	4 50@5 25	White Western, &c.	59@64
Corn meal—Western, &c.	3 10@3 35	Barley—Western.	50@54
Corn meal—Br'wine, &c.	3 75@3 90	Canada West.	50@54
		Peas—Canada.	95@1 30

The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.		EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.	
For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.
Flour, bbls.	50,873 1,807,571	Wheat, bush.	27,294 795,015
C. meal, "	5,446 151,699	White Western.	114,446 3,730
Wheat, bus.	850,453 11,343,285	Corn, "	224,652 7,083,513
Corn, "	587,912 9,939,677	Rye, "	44,929 327,971
Rye, "	15,630 549,516	Barley, &c.	40,040 22,659
Barley, &c.	5,810 754,927	Oats, "	1,475 40,704
Oats, "	163,136 6,805,381		435 21,976

The following tables show the Grain in sight and the movement of Breadstuffs to the latest mail dates:

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 2, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 2.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Chicago...	36,081	274,277	1,032,173	299,465	5,705	5,697
Milwaukee...	20,375	565,590	15,940	53,610	3,450	3,500
Toledo...	10,874	142,965	346,124	35,930	350	400
Detroit...	2,594	22,253	11,052	18,728	...	...
Cleveland...	3,990	31,250	4,600	9,150	400	...
St. Louis...	17,321	206,184	302,165	74,662	187	4,107
Duluth...	4,000	30,992	...	...	...	...
Total...	95,235	1,273,511	2,182,054	494,945	10,092	13,644
Previous week...	84,680	1,118,925	2,305,532	626,225	9,063	11,973
Corresp'g week '72...	57,081	428,515	1,076,818	166,516	20,841	7,275
" '71...	123,327	1,131,157	1,746,917	1,526,050	68,197	124,536
" '70...	91,968	1,378,099	866,790	794,734	30,138	43,943
Total Aug. 1 to date...	5,781,223	54,833,138	62,423,340	39,143,324	9,124,913	1,901,338
Same time 1871-72...	5,045,564	39,725,674	69,585,706	38,919,490	6,385,563	2,700,027
Same time 1872-73...	5,241,542	40,860,062	47,375,912	21,817,768	5,257,162	985,783
Same time 1869-70...	6,040,352	54,361,270	83,213,558	17,738,652	5,518,692	1,665,697

* Estimated.

SHIPMENTS OF Flour and Grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and Duluth, for the week ending Aug. 2, 1873, and from January 1 to Aug. 2:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending—						
Aug. 2, 1873...	106,876	914,940	1,750,199	482,898	8,629	700
July 26, 1873...	102,375	917,300	2,224,388	500,568	4,902	19,435
Corresp'g week 1872...	61,853	450,244	2,156,946	271,119	11,309	10,474
Corresp'g week 1871...	62,106	1,080,062	1,824,249	375,328	43,307	12,185
Corresp'g week 1870...	72,447	692,179	749,587	583,560	1,036	13,240
Corresp'g week 1869...	58,824	1,039,397	696,523	233,816	4,135	37,357
Total Jan. 1 to date...	3,456,759	21,397,305	25,991,259	13,087,489	1,566,843	667,758
Same time 1872...	2,299,760	8,228,301	38,436,036	10,480,275	1,043,072	702,309
Same time 1871...	2,347,786	17,505,360	31,157,120	5,864,551	431,009	485,603
Same time 1870...	2,173,958	18,063,903	11,588,607	4,304,553	408,341	865,050

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 2, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 2.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
At New York...	41,069	767,814	497,815	370,153	7,800	...
Boston...	21,239	27,120	63,127	27,170	...	...
Portland...	5,600	2,500	10,500	3,100	500	...
Montreal...	27,313	196,776	77,198	...	...	...
Philadelphia...	10,133	54,800	149,800	81,200	9,375	...
Baltimore...	9,541	76,600	44,300	29,332	...	...
New Orleans...	8,800	...	48,314	6,217	...	...
Total...	123,725	1,125,610	885,054	417,584	17,675	...
Previous week...	122,377	896,543	950,330	489,788	9,675	74,950
Week July 19, '73...	129,927	1,516,246	1,013,973	484,706	13,069	79,417
Week July 12, '73...	160,684	1,069,856	1,322,499	765,310	16,425	82,152
Week July 5, '73...	159,908	1,174,788	1,146,024	612,973	6,796	76,799
Corresp'g week '72...	94,379	430,940	1,831,372	692,737	13,300	16,176
Total Jan. 1 to date...	5,002,160	17,363,063	24,737,593	13,786,934	1,203,199	603,832
Do, same time 1872...	4,335,678	7,231,900	44,084,422	13,568,677	1,323,152	409,790
Do, same time 1871...	4,666,423	16,165,597	25,841,055	7,309,640	543,445	192,304

* Estimated.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was August 2, 1873:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
In store at New York...	243,699	1,334,901	887,188	8,592
In store at Albany...	9,900	44,000	424,000	22,000
In store at Buffalo...	114,950	771,905	156,320	...
In store at Chicago...	339,699	2,708,159	690,068	33,518

In store at Milwaukee...	165,000	68,000	134,000	19,000
In store at Duluth...	17,603	...	...	...
In store at Toledo...	215,126	487,883	210,272	3,500
In store at Detroit...	62,056	22,140	25,777	3,514
In store at Oswego...	125,000	35,000	22,500	9,000
In store at St. Louis...	28,501	302,109	71,912	6,435
In store at Boston...	33,073	117,497	327,443	3,677
In store at Montreal...	47,350	11,418	12,486	4,306
In store at Toronto...	335,015	427,530	49,049	...
In store at Philadelphia...	145,000	140,000	64,000	...
In store at Baltimore...	40,000	406,306	25,000	...
Lake Shipments...	918,879	1,536,552	220,387	825
Rail shipments for week...	95,771	222,647	262,451	7,804
Amount on New York canals...	1,544,685	1,465,249	237,231	...
Total...	4,704,517	10,106,326	3,670,074	141,771
Total in store & in transit July 26, '73...	4,742,934	9,967,876	4,035,790	92,353
" " " " July 19, '73...	5,077,480	9,340,417	4,164,652	109,712
" " " " July 12, '73...	6,020,112	9,472,406	4,054,170	106,368
" " " " July 5, '73...	5,248,459	9,048,507	4,032,559	109,029
" " " " June 28, '73...	5,524,824	9,246,988	4,537,300	162,738
" " " " Aug. 3, '73...	12,575,951	12,040,045	5,971,550	322,553

* Estimated.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 8, 1873.

The transactions in the principal articles in this line continue on a pretty extensive scale, and the general market is strong. There has been considerable excitement in coffee, with large transactions and a material advance in values on nearly all grades. Tea has sold only moderately, but is held at about former rates. Sugar has been active, and raws have shown a steady improvement, closing at ½c. advance on our last figures. Molasses is held in light stock, but is in fair request, and sales are made at full prices. Dried fruits have been in fair demand and rule very firm, with no essential change except in raisins.

TEA.

There has been a little less activity in the invoice demand during the past week, buyers holding off in the absence of pressing wants, and holders refusing, as the rule, to make concessions. It has been reported that new Japans have been shaded a fraction from last week, but we do not learn that sales this week have been made at any lower prices than were accepted previous to our last report. There have undoubtedly been some sales recently at prices far under the true range of values, but the feeling this week has shown nothing to indicate that the position was growing worse rather than better. Advances from abroad show that while prices in the home markets are considerably below those of last year, they are still too high to admit of heavy operations on American account. The settlements have not been large, and probably will not be unless values advance here or recede there. The sales here include 1,200 half chests Greens, 500 do. new Japans, 800 do. Oolong and a few small invoices at auction.

There have been no imports this week.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States from January 1 to date, in 1873 and 1872:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
Atlantic ports, 1873...lbs.	13,555,191	13,437,639	9,312,930	36,305,759
Atlantic ports, 1872...	12,815,903	14,225,659	5,261,553	32,303,115

The indirect receipts at New York, principally overland receipts from San Francisco, have been 5,659 pkgs. since January 1, against 105,167 last year. Imports at San Francisco from Jan. 1 to Aug. 7, were 400,400 lbs. of China, 1,620,500 lbs. of Japan and 200 lbs. of Java tea.

COFFEE.

The market has been very excited during the past week both for the Brazil and most of the India grades. Buyers have taken out liberal amounts of Rio coffee, and the market is very bare of stock. The better qualities are particularly scarce, and it is almost impossible to find any really desirable goods outside of second hands. Prices have been put up fully ½c. and are very firm at the close, with a prospect of going considerably higher. The latest Rio telegrams are of a very favorable character, and indicate a material advance over the previous despatch, the quotation on being 10½100 against 98900 at the time of our last report. The business in India coffees has been as heavy as the supply would admit, but transactions are necessarily restricted. Maracaibo is selling freely, to arrive, there being no stock here. Java has shown some real activity and the stock in first hands is reduced to a remarkably small amount. The current transactions are mainly from second hands, and prices in these as well as all other pale grades are notably advanced. The sales are 2,635 bags Rio, ex "Arturo," 2,325 do. do., ex "Gassendi," 4,528 do. do., ex "Adolph Fredholm," 835 do. do., ex "J. L. Pendergast," 1,370 do. do., ex "Bernard," 4,001 do. do., ex "Gustav Adolph," 2,851 do. do., ex "Tendex," 137 do. do., ex "Ontario," 4,000 do. do., ex "Fingal," 2,602 do. do., ex "Nora," 500 do. Costa Rica, 14,747 mats Java, ex "British Crown," sold before arrival on private terms; 3,150 bags Maracaibo, ex "Gipsy," and "C. H. Luna," 1,617 do. Lagayra, ex "John Boulton," sold on private terms; 2,392 do. Costa Rica, 377 do. Porto Rica, 52 do. Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption within range; 600 do. St. Domingo, in transit to Europe.

Imports have been 600 bags St. Domingo, per "Chance," and 542 bags various other kinds.

The stock of Rio Aug. 7, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1873, are as follows:

In bags.	New York.	Phila.	Balt.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total.
Stock...	18,119	15,244	8,200	5,005	4,000	51,071
Same date 1872...	35,662	14,725	14,725	8,007	...	108,444
Imports...	285,240	3,000	297,718	95,612	24,292	725,312
" " " " 1872...	339,047	4,012	187,793	59,362	26,517	8,212

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Aug. 7, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1873, were as follows:

In bags.	(New York) stock.	Import.	Boston.	Phila.	Balt.	N. Orleans.	Total.
Java and Singapore...	17,000	69,096	39,055	...	...	...	...
Ceylon...	2,500	5,851	...	443	...	...	...
Maracaibo...	1,688	55,342	...	22,563	...	...	...
Lagayra...	...	85,907	...	...	...	...	...
St. Domingo...	...	37,987	3,616	...	...	...	...
Other...	5,104	49,691	3,871	821	1,815	541	...
Total...	9,762	274,374	87,542	23,320	1,815	541	387,029
Same time, 1872...	34,653	431,599	36,161	29,821	8,152	8,329	499,042

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags

† Also 10,407 mats.

SUGAR.

There has been a fair inquiry for refining grades during the past week, and the market has exhibited considerable strength, with a steady tendency toward advance, and we note a quotable improvement of $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ on all grades. The arrivals are nearly equal to the call, but the stock is not excessive and is well under control. Prices are now $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ below those of a corresponding date last year, although the aggregate stock is less than at that period, and the gold premium is higher. Refiners are taking out fair amounts although there has been no material activity in their products, and the combined effects of their operations and the favorable influences bearing upon the market from other sources, gives us a firm market at the close with a moderate business. Prices on refined have undergone very slight alteration since our last. The sales of raws are 3,052 hhds. Cuba, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 5,000 boxes Centrifugal, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $9\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 118 hhds. do, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 928 hhds. Porto Rico, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 685 do. Melado, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 10 hhds. clarified Demerara, and 200 boxes Cuba, on private terms.

Imports at New York and stock in first hands Aug. 7, were as follows:

	Cuba.	Cuba.	P. Rico.	Other.	Brazil, Manila, &c.	Melado.
	hhds.	boxes.	hhds.	bags.	bags.	hhds.
Imports this week.	4,791	7,755	827	1,453	351	
" since Jan. 1.	221,772	269,256	23,669	30,145	177,973	557,321
" same time '72	262,665	230,007	22,119	35,618	85,559	432,385
Stock in first hands.	47,711		106,615		215,588	7,477
Same time 1872.	89,325		92,566		74,540	4,006
" 1871	95,445		83,325		328,592	10,372

MOLASSES.

There continues to be a very good inquiry for refining grades of molasses, but transactions are restricted by the inadequacy of the stock. The bulk of the sales show a better feeling on boiling molasses, sales having been effected at an improvement of about 2¢ per gallon. The call for trade lots has been moderate, and prices remain firm. The stock of domestic has run down to 400 bbls., and sales of choice lots have been effected at the close at 87¢. The supply of Cuba is but 804 hhds., only a small proportion of which is desirable for refining purposes. Of Porto Rico the stock is put down at about 1,700 hhds., while but 185 hhds. of English Islands remain. Syrups are quiet and without important feature. The sales of molasses include 370 hhds. Porto Rico, a part at 50¢; 102 do. Nevis, 33¢; 15 do. Barbadoes 37¢., in lots; 27 hhds. and 41 tes. Cuba, 37¢; 261 hhds. and 36 tes. do, 27¢; 163 hhds. Cardenas, 29¢; 60 hhds. Cuba, 29¢., and 80 bbls. New Orleans, 80¢@87¢.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands Aug. 7, were as follows:

	Cuba.	P. Rico.	Demerara.	Other.	N. O.
	hhds.	hhds.	hhds.	hhds.	bbls.
Imports this week.	582	394	1,685	270	24
" since Jan. 1.	60,594	13,784	1,685	10,968	21,392
" same time 1872.	67,044	16,463	1,216	9,980	26,563
Stock in first hands.	804	1,669	135		49
" same time '72	1,540	3,822	3,194		
" same time '71	2,087	6,544	3,377		7,550

Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1.

The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1873, to date, have been as follows:

	Boxes.	Sugar.	Demerara.	Molasses.
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
New York	291,772	262,665	314,772	517,844
Boston	6,045	21,343	62,536	95,338
Philadelphia	15,795	19,509	31,114	58,724
Baltimore	38,623	41,754	59,362	22,451
New Orleans	35,343	39,517	7,483	6,015
Total	314,739	385,619	505,913	1,236,114

* Including storages and barrels reduced to hhds.

† Includes jacks, &c., reduced.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Tea.

	Hyson, Common to fair.	do Superior to fine.	do Ex. fine to finest.	Young Hyson, Com. to fair.	do Super. to fine.	do Ex. fine to finest.	Gunpowder Com. to fair.	do Super. to fine.	do Ex. fine to finest.	Imperial, Com. to fair.	do Super. to fine.	do Extra fine to finest.
	23 @ 38	40 @ 55	40 @ 55	26 @ 35	42 @ 60	41 @ 15	40 @ 45	55 @ 70	85 @ 110	23 @ 35	45 @ 55	45 @ 55

Coffee.

	Rio Prime	do good	do fair	do ordinary	Java, mts and bags	Java mts, br w
	20¢@24¢	19¢@22¢	19¢@22¢	18¢@21¢	22¢@25¢	23¢@26¢

Sugar.

	Cuba, Inf. to com. refining.	do fair to good refining.	do prime.	do fair to good grocery.	do pr. to choice grocery.	do centrifugal, hhds. & bxs.	do Melado.	do molasses.	Hav. Box, D. S. No. 7 to 9.	do do 10 to 12.	do do 13 to 15.	do do 16 to 18.	do do 19 to 20.
	7 @ 12	8 @ 14	8 @ 14	8 @ 14	8 @ 14	8 @ 14	4 @ 6	6 @ 7	7 @ 8	8 @ 9	9 @ 10	10 @ 11	10 @ 12

Rice.

	Baggage dres d, gold in bond	Carolina
	2¢@3	7¢@8

Fruits and Nuts.

	Raisins, Seedless, nw # frall.	do Layer, new # box.	do Sultana, # b.	do Valencia, # b.	do Loose Muscatels.	Currents, new.	Citron, Leghorn (new).	Prunes, French	Prunes, Turkish	Dates	Figs, Smyrna.	Canton Ginger, Case.	Almonds, Languedoc.	do Tarragona.	do Ivica.	do Sicily, shell.	do Shelled, Sicily.	do paper shell.	Sardines, # or box.	Sardines, # or box, new.	African Peanuts.
	3.75 @ 4.00	2.45 @ 2.50	1.25 @ 1.30	1.25 @ 1.30	2.25 @ 2.30	1.00 @ 1.10	1.00 @ 1.10	1.00 @ 1.10	1.00 @ 1.10	1.00 @ 1.10	1.00 @ 1.10	1.00 @ 1.10	1.00 @ 1.10	1.00 @ 1.10	1.00 @ 1.10	1.00 @ 1.10	1.00 @ 1.10	1.00 @ 1.10	1.00 @ 1.10	1.00 @ 1.10	1.00 @ 1.10

Molasses.

	New Orleans new.	Porto Rico.	Cuba Muscovado.
	29 @ 31	15 @ 17	25 @ 26

Spices.

	Cassia, in cases, gold # lb.	do Cassia, in mats.	do Siam, Rice and Af (gold)	do Mace.	do Nutmegs, casks.	do case Penang.	Pepper, in bond.	do Sumatra & Singapore.	Pimento, Jamaica.	do in bond.	do Cloves.	do in bond.	do Clove stems.
	21 @ 21	10 @ 12	10 @ 12	10 @ 12	10 @ 12	10 @ 12	20 @ 22	10 @ 12	10 @ 12	10 @ 12	10 @ 12	10 @ 12	10 @ 12

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Aug. 8, 1873.

There has been a gradual resumption of business in the dry goods line this week, and the movement at the close is perhaps a trifle more liberal than at the time we last wrote. No general movement has begun as yet, of course, but the heavy package buyers from other cities and, indeed, from all of the leading points of the interior, have begun their negotiations, and the staple fabrics are beginning to move with rather more freedom. The finances of the trade continue to be rather more favorable, and there is a general belief that the trade will be at sufficient ease to enable them to operate liberally during the coming season. The position of the general market has undergone but little change since our last, and at the close the tone is for the most part rather more in favor of the seller. There has been a good degree of steadiness in prices on the different raw materials, and the range of values on goods has been materially steadied in consequence. The recent general revisions in the prices of cotton fabrics have eased the market down to its proper level, and the basis of present quotations gives a greater stability to quotations than they have had for some months past.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The demand for the heavier descriptions of brown cottons has been active during the past week, and the sales of full packages have been on a fairly liberal scale. Of the lighter qualities sales have not been very free, although the call is steadily improving. The recent reduction in prices had the effect of stimulating trade, and the market has been materially stiffened, so much so, in fact, that it is regarded as probable by many that there will be a reaction to the old prices. Bleached goods have met fair sale during the week, and are strong with a few brands advanced a fraction from what we last quoted. There have been no essential alterations in colored cotton fabrics, and the market remains dull and fairly steady at the recent revision of rates. Prints are selling more freely from first hands, and there is a fair business doing considering the reduced state of the offerings. Many new effects have been produced during the month, and some very choice patterns are offered, but the assortments are by no means complete. Canton flannels are in active demand, and rule firm at full previous rates. Other cotton goods are without notable alteration.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There has been a very fair business done in fancy cassimeres of the better grades, and no difficulty is experienced in moving desirable styles of goods. The low grades continue to drag upon the market, although some of the best established makes, which can be relied upon as being all they are represented, sell with a fair degree of animation. The range of prices continues unaltered, and the market is stiffened by the firmness of the raw material. Overcoatings are in good request and rule firm. Flannels are steadier, with a fair call for full packages. Hosiery has not shown signs of much animation as yet, but is opening and is very firmly held by agents. Felt skirts open the season with considerable animation, and are much higher than last year, with prospects of a good business.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The operating of assortments has been delayed in first hands by the fire at the appraiser's stores, which has interfered with importers in getting out their goods. The demand has been light, however, and it is not probable that much business has been lost by the mishap, as there seems at present, to be few buyers who are ready to begin operations, and only the most staple goods are dealt in, and to a moderate extent. The French importers are holding merinos at higher rates than were current last season, but there is no movement in them as yet. Black and colored cotton velvets are in improved request by the manufacturing branches, and plain velveteens are more inquired for. Dress silks are very quiet, but the best qualities of black gross grains and cachemeres are held firmly in first hands. The jobbing branches of the trade are uniformly quiet, with the exception of the small ware and notion departments which are fairly active.

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture our prices quoted being those of leading jobbers:

Brown Sheetings and Shirts.		Width.	Price.
Adriatic.	36	12 1/2	15 1/2
Agawam F.	36	10	12 1/2
Albion A.	36	9 1/2	11 1/2
Atlantic A.	37	13	14 1/2
do D.	12 1/2	10	12 1/2
do H.	37	12 1/2	15 1/2
Appleton A.	36	13	16 1/2
do N.	30	11	13 1/2
Augusta.	36	11 1/2	14 1/2
Bedford R.	30	8 1/2	10 1/2
Boott F.	36	13 1/2	16 1/2
do S.	40	12 1/2	15 1/2
do W.	44	12 1/2	15 1/2
Conestoga D.	28	10	12 1/2
Canot A.	36	12 1/2	15 1/2
Dwight X.	30	10	12 1/2
do Y.	33	11	13 1/2
do Z.	36	12 1/2	15 1/2
Indian Head.	7-8	11 1/2	14 1/2
do do	48	19	22 1/2
Ind'n Orchard.			
A.	36	13 1/2	16 1/2
do BB.	33	11	13 1/2
do C.	36	12 1/2	15 1/2
do W.	30	10	12 1/2
Laconia B.	37	12 1/2	15 1/2
do E.	30	10	12 1/2
do O.	39	12 1/2	15 1/2
Lawrence A.	36	11 1/2	14 1/2
do D.	36	11 1/2	14 1/2
do J.	36	14 1/2	17 1/2
do LL.	36	11	13 1/2
do S.	36	10	12 1/2
do Y.	36	12	14 1/2
Nashua E.	30	12 1/2	15 1/2
do O.	33	11	13 1/2
do R.	36	13 1/2	16 1/2
do W.	48	19	22 1/2
Pepperell.	7-4	25-27 1/2	
do	8-4	27 1/2-30	
do	10-4	30-32 1/2	
do	12-4	32 1/2-35	
do	14-4	35-37 1/2	
do	16-4	37 1/2-40	
do	18-4	40-42 1/2	
do	20-4	42 1/2-45	
do	22-4	45-47 1/2	
do	24-4	47 1/2-50	
do	26-4	50-52 1/2	
do	28-4	52 1/2-55	
do	30-4	55-57 1/2	
do	32-4	57 1/2-60	
do	34-4	60-62 1/2	
do	36-4	62 1/2-65	
do	38-4	65-67 1/2	
do	40-4	67 1/2-70	
do	42-4	70-72 1/2	
do	44-4	72 1/2-75	
do	46-4	75-77 1/2	
do	48-4	77 1/2-80	
do	50-4	80-82 1/2	
do	52-4	82 1/2-85	
do	54-4	85-87 1/2	
do	56-4	87 1/2-90	
do	58-4	90-92 1/2	
do	60-4	92 1/2-95	
do	62-4	95-97 1/2	
do	64-4	97 1/2-100	
do	66-4	100-102 1/2	
do	68-4	102 1/2-105	
do	70-4	105-107 1/2	
do	72-4	107 1/2-110	
do	74-4	110-112 1/2	
do	76-4	112 1/2-115	
do	78-4	115-117 1/2	
do	80-4	117 1/2-120	
do	82-4	120-122 1/2	
do	84-4	122 1/2-125	
do	86-4	125-127 1/2	
do	88-4	127 1/2-130	
do	90-4	130-132 1/2	
do	92-4	132 1/2-135	
do	94-4	135-137 1/2	
do	96-4	137 1/2-140	
do	98-4	140-142 1/2	
do	100-4	142 1/2-145	
do	102-4	145-147 1/2	
do	104-4	147 1/2-150	
do	106-4	150-152 1/2	
do	108-4	152 1/2-155	
do	110-4	155-157 1/2	
do	112-4	157 1/2-160	
do	114-4	160-162 1/2	
do	116-4	162 1/2-165	
do	118-4	165-167 1/2	
do	120-4	167 1/2-170	
do	122-4	170-172 1/2	
do	124-4	172 1/2-175	
do	126-4	175-177 1/2	
do	128-4	177 1/2-180	
do	130-4	180-182 1/2	
do	132-4	182 1/2-185	
do	134-4	185-187 1/2	
do	136-4	187 1/2-190	
do	138-4	190-192 1/2	
do	140-4	192 1/2-195	
do	142-4	195-197 1/2	
do	144-4	197 1/2-200	
do	146-4	200-202 1/2	
do	148-4	202 1/2-205	
do	150-4	205-207 1/2	
do	152-4	207 1/2-210	
do	154-4	210-212 1/2	
do	156-4	212 1/2-215	
do	158-4	215-217 1/2	
do	160-4	217 1/2-220	
do	162-4	220-222 1/2	
do	164-4	222 1/2-225	
do	166-4	225-227 1/2	
do	168-4	227 1/2-230	
do	170-4	230-232 1/2	
do	172-4	232 1/2-235	
do	174-4	235-237 1/2	
do	176-4	237 1/2-240	
do	178-4	240-242 1/2	
do	180-4	242 1/2-245	
do	182-4	245-247 1/2	
do	184-4	247 1/2-250	
do	186-4	250-252 1/2	
do	188-4	252 1/2-255	
do	190-4	255-257 1/2	
do	192-4	257 1/2-260	
do	194-4	260-262 1/2	
do	196-4	262 1/2-265	
do	198-4	265-267 1/2	
do	200-4	267 1/2-270	
do	202-4	270-272 1/2	
do	204-4	272 1/2-275	
do	206-4	275-277 1/2	
do	208-4	277 1/2-280	
do	210-4	280-282 1/2	
do	212-4	282 1/2-285	
do	214-4	285-287 1/2	
do	216-4	287 1/2-290	
do	218-4	290-292 1/2	
do	220-4	292 1/2-295	
do	222-4	295-297 1/2	
do	224-4	297 1/2-300	
do	226-4	300-302 1/2	
do	228-4	302 1/2-305	
do	230-4	305-307 1/2	
do	232-4	307 1/2-310	
do	234-4	310-312 1/2	
do	236-4	312 1/2-315	
do	238-4	315-317 1/2	
do	240-4	317 1/2-320	
do	242-4	320-322 1/2	
do	244-4	322 1/2-325	
do	246-4	325-327 1/2	
do	248-4	327 1/2-330	
do	250-4	330-332 1/2	
do	252-4	332 1/2-335	
do	254-4	335-337 1/2	
do	256-4	337 1/2-340	
do	258-4	340-342 1/2	
do	260-4	342 1/2-345	
do	262-4	345-347 1/2	
do	264-4	347 1/2-350	
do	266-4	350-352 1/2	
do	268-4	352 1/2-355	
do	270-4	355-357 1/2	
do	272-4	357 1/2-360	
do	274-4	360-362 1/2	
do	276-4	362 1/2-365	
do	278-4	365-367 1/2	
do	280-4	367 1/2-370	
do	282-4	370-372 1/2	
do	284-4	372 1/2-375	
do	286-4	375-377 1/2	
do	288-4	377 1/2-380	
do	290-4	380-382 1/2	
do	292-4	382 1/2-385	
do	294-4	385-387 1/2	
do	296-4	387 1/2-390	
do	298-4	390-392 1/2	
do	300-4	392 1/2-395	
do	302-4	395-397 1/2	
do	304-4	397 1/2-400	
do	306-4	400-402 1/2	
do	308-4	402 1/2-405	
do	310-4	405-407 1/2	
do	312-4	407 1/2-410	
do	314-4	410-412 1/2	
do	316-4	412 1/2-415	
do	318-4	415-417 1/2	
do	320-4	417 1/2-420	
do	322-4	420-422 1/2	
do	324-4	422 1/2-425	
do	326-4	425-427 1/2	
do	328-4	427 1/2-430	
do	330-4	430-432 1/2	
do	332-4	432 1/2-435	
do	334-4	435-437 1/2	
do	336-4	437 1/2-440	
do	338-4	440-442 1/2	
do	340-4	442 1/2-445	
do	342-4	445-447 1/2	
do	344-4	447 1/2-450	
do	346-4	450-452 1/2	
do	348-4	452 1/2-455	
do	350-4	455-457 1/2	
do	352-4	457 1/2-460	
do	354-4	460-462 1/2	
do	356-4	462 1/2-465	
do	358-4	465-467 1/2	
do	360-4	467 1/2-470	
do	362-4	470-472 1/2	
do	364-4	472 1/2-475	
do	366-4	475-477 1/2	
do	368-4	477 1/2-480	
do	370-4	480-482 1/2	
do	372-4	482 1/2-485	
do	374-4	485-487 1/2	
do	376-4	487 1/2-490	
do	378-4	490-492 1/2	
do	380-4	492 1/2-495	
do	382-4	495-497 1/2	
do	384-4	497 1/2-500	
do	386-4	500-502 1/2	
do	388-4	502 1/2-505	
do	390-4	505-507 1/2	
do	392-4	507 1/2-510	
do	394-4	510-512 1/2	
do	396-4	512 1/2-515	
do	398-4	515-517 1/2	
do	400-4	517 1/2-520	
do	402-4	520-522 1/2	
do	404-4	522 1/2-525	
do	406-4	525-527 1/2	
do	408-4	527 1/2-530	
do	410-4	530-532 1/2	
do	412-4	532 1/2-535	
do	414-4	535-537 1/2	
do	416-4	537 1/2-540	
do	418-4	540-542 1/2	
do	420-4	542 1/2-545	
do	422-4	545-547 1/2	
do	424-4	547 1/2-550	
do	426-4	550-552 1/2	
do	428-4	552 1/2-555	
do	430-4	555-557 1/2	
do	432-4	557 1/2-560	
do	434-4	560-562 1/2	
do	436-4	562 1/2-565	
do	438-4	565-567 1/2	
do	440-4	567 1/2-570	
do	442-4	570-572 1/2	
do	444-4	572 1/2-575	
do	446-4	575-577 1/2	
do	448-4	577 1/2-580	
do	450-4	580-582 1/2	
do	452-4	582 1/2-585	
do	454-4	585-587 1/2	
do	456-4	587 1/2-590	
do	458-4	590-592 1/2	
do	460-4	592 1/2-595	
do	462-4	595-597 1/2	
do	464-4	597 1/2-600	
do	466-4	600-602 1/2	
do	468-4	602 1/2-605	
do	470-4	605-607 1/2	
do	472-4	607 1/2-610	
do	474-4	610-612 1/2	
do	476-4	612 1/2-615	
do	478-4	615-617 1/2	
do	480-4	617 1/2-620	
do	482-4	620-622 1/2	
do	484-4	622 1/2-625	
do	486-4	625-627 1/2	
do	488-4	627 1/2-630	
do	490-4	630-632 1/2	
do	492-4	632 1/2-635	
do	494-4	635-637 1/2	
do	496-4	637 1/2-640	
do	498-4	640-642 1/2	
do	500-4	642 1/2-645	
do	502-4	645-647 1/2	
do	504-4	647 1/2-650	
do	506-4	650-652 1/2	
do	508-4	652 1/2-655	
do	510-4	655-657 1/2	
do	512-4	657 1/2-660	
do	514-4	660-662 1/2	
do	516-4	662 1/2-665	
do	518-4	665-	